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The great leader President Kim Il Sung examines the map for the development project of the Orangchon Power Station

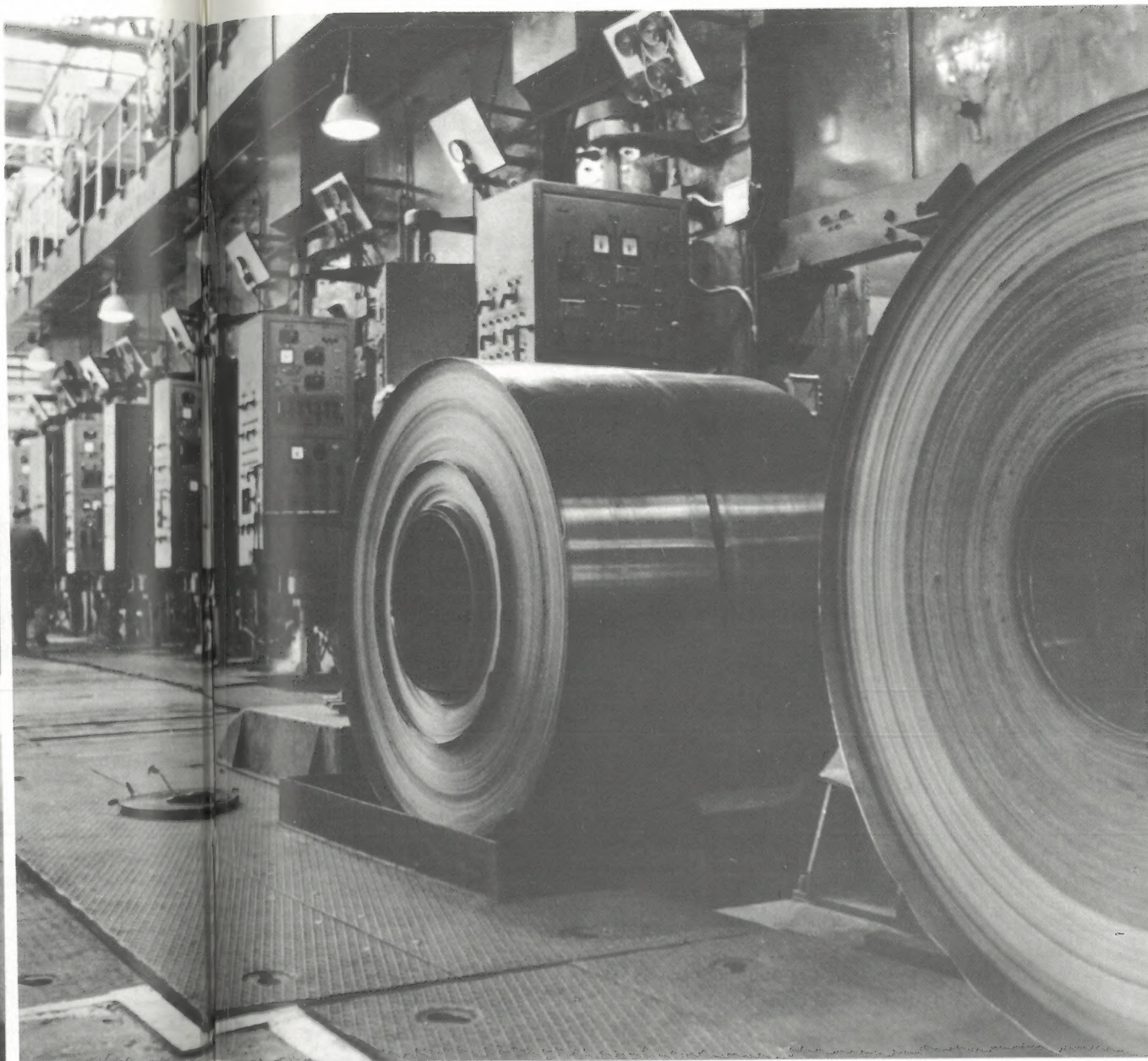
The Great Leader President Kim Il Sung Gives On-the-Spot Guidance in Chongjin City and North Hamgyong Province



**President Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance
at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works**

The Joint Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Chongjin City and North Hamgyong Provincial Committees of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on June 8 under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The meeting discussed the tasks confronting Chongjin City and North Hamgyong Province in carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan.



Prior to the meeting President Kim Il Sung had inspected many units in the city and the province over a long time and called branch consultative meetings on the spot more than ten times. After acquainting himself fully with the work in different national economic branches he pointed out important tasks set before respective branches.

At the meeting he made an important conclusion which serves as a guide in successfully fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan and mightily accelerating socialist construction as a whole.



President Kim Il Sung inspects a vegetable hothouse of the Unggi County Combined Farm

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FRONT COVER: We will glorify our fatherland through generations

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument erected at the Ryongyon County Combined Farm to commemorate the great leader President Kim Il Sung's wise guidance and immortal exploits

INSIDE BACK COVER: Highly-efficient motors mass-produced

BACK COVER: Songdowon in Wonsan, a beautiful seaside resort

Respected and Beloved President Kim Il Sung Is the Great Leader Who Has Turned Our Country into a Rich and Strong, Independent, Sovereign State

Thirty-three years have elapsed since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our people's glorious fatherland, was founded.

Over 30 years ago our country was a backward colonial, semi-feudal society. But today it has turned into a rich and strong, independent, sovereign state.

This great change is one of the most brilliant exploits performed by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung for our country and people.

The great leader has been hewing out the path ahead of the Korean revolution under the uplifted banner of Juche. The whole course traversed by him was the glorious one along which he has led to victory the struggle of our people for solving the power problem and establishing a rich and strong, independent and sovereign state.

Already in the first days when he set out on the road of revolution the great leader mapped out a grand plan to build a people's paradise free from exploitation and oppression in the liberated fatherland and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary war to victory, and thus overthrew the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and opened the way for building an independent and sovereign state.

Thanks to the great leader's thought, experience and priceless exploits in the building of people's power during the anti-Japanese revolutionary war, our people could establish the people's government without delay in the very complicated and confused situation after the country's liberation and achieve the his-

toric cause of founding the DPRK in September 1948.

With the founding of the Republic our people became the genuine masters of the state and society for the first time in history and a dignified people no one can dare to touch. The birth of the Republic enabled them to appear proudly on the international arena under the banner of an independent and sovereign state.

With his profound ideological and theoretical activities and energetic practice the great leader President Kim Il Sung solved in a unique way all the problems arising in the building of an independent and sovereign state and wisely led our Republic along the road of prosperity.

The immortal exploit performed by him in this course is that he guided the Republic to take the Juche idea as its invariable guiding principle and advance along the road of victory without the slightest deviation or vicissitudes.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"The Juche idea is the only guiding idea of our Party and the guiding compass for all the activities of the Government of our Republic."** (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 65.)

The correct guiding idea is an absolute must for the building of an independent and sovereign state. A state without the scientific and revolutionary guiding idea cannot work out correct line and policy nor lead the revolution and construction to victory.

The Juche idea is an idea that the masses of people are masters of the revolution and construction and that they are also their motive force.

Firmly guided by the Juche idea in all its activities, our Republic could hew out the untrodden path successfully for the building of a new country, overcoming all difficulties and trials.

The path covered by the Republic was full of difficulties and ordeals.

There were many difficulties in the way of the Republic—the age-old backwardness due to the protracted colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and feudal stagnations, US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and the split of the country, the US-started war and its resultant devastation of the country and the ceaseless machinations of the US imperialists for a new war.

However, the great leader President Kim Il Sung led our Republic to overcome all these trials from the firm Juche-based stand that one is master of one's own destiny and solve all problems, big and small, arising from the revolution and construction in keeping with the interests of the country and people.

Under his outstanding and seasoned leadership our government mobilized the people to defeat US imperialism and achieve the historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, accomplished the socialist revolution successfully and pushed ahead powerfully with the building of socialism.

The epoch-making changes and miracles recorded in the annals of the Republic are the fruition of the Juche idea.

The respected and beloved leader clarified the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence as the basic principle of state activities and embodied it thoroughly, and thus turned our Republic into a powerful socialist country with invincible might. This is another immortal exploit performed by him.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"The Government of the Republic has thoroughly implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence in all areas of the revolution and con-**

struction, and thus turned our country into a mighty socialist state politically independent, economically self-supporting and self-reliant in national defence." (*Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea*, Eng. ed., p. 8.)

Independence, self-support and self-reliant defence are the main criterion of a genuine independent and sovereign state; they are the true way for opposing all sorts of domination and subjugation, defending national independence and guaranteeing the country's eternal prosperity and people's happiness.

It is the consistent stand of the Government of our Republic firmly adhering to independence in politics to decide all problems—from the lines and policies for socialist construction to the foreign policy—according to its own judgement and conviction and in keeping with our actual conditions and solve them by our people's efforts. It respects the independence of other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect and allows no others to meddle in our internal affairs.

Adhering firmly to independence, the life and soul of a country and nation—here lie the authority and dignity of our Republic.

With the thorough implementation of the line of building an independent national economy advanced by the great leader the country's economic might was strengthened unprecedentedly.

We could not even make simple farm implements and a pencil properly before liberation. But today we have a firm economic foundation capable of producing everything needed for the building of the economy and defences and the people's life with our own raw and other materials. Our industry and agriculture continue to develop at a high tempo at a time when the world is swept by the severe economic crisis and the influence of the cold front. This testifies to the great vitality of our independent economy.

By thoroughly carrying out the self-defensive line of turning the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing the entire army, placing the entire people under arms and fortifying the whole country our people have built up a defence capacity for repelling any imperia-

list aggression. Thus they are defending the country reliably and pushing ahead with peaceful construction even under the condition that the enemies at home and abroad are running amuck to unleash a fresh war.

Still another exploit made by the great leader is that he defined serving the masses of working people as the duty of the state power and democracy as the basic mode of state activities and led our government to embody them thoroughly, and thus provided our people with infinite happiness.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"It is the honourable mission of the people's government to faithfully serve the working masses...."

To discharge its mission as the servant of the people, the people's government should give full scope to democracy in state activities.

Democracy is the basic mode of state activity serving the masses of the working people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 421.)

The great leader, basing himself on the position and role of the masses of people, defined the mission of state power and the basic mode of its activities for the first time in history and led our government to afford the position of masters of the state and society to the masses of people and give full play to their creative role.

As a result, from the very outset, our government has practically ensured genuine democratic freedom and rights and happy material and cultural life for the people.

The will and demand of the people are a criterion determining all the activities of our government. In formulating a policy our government fully reflects the demand and aspiration of the people, and carries out the policy reflecting the aspiration of the people, thereby providing them with the happiest life.

Our working people who were in rags and suffered from hunger in humiliation and non-rights and forced into bitter colonial slavery in the past, are now granted genuine freedom of

socio-political activities as masters of state power and means of production and are equally well-off free from worries about food, clothing and housing and about education and medical treatment.

Their social and political rights and material and cultural welfare are not only legally ensured but also firmly guaranteed by an advanced socialist system and a solid independent national economy.

Our people who are deeply convinced of the superiority of socialist democracy through their actual life trust in the Government of the Republic unquestionably, are rallied firmly around it and work and fight devotedly for the development and prosperity of the Republic.

The great leader declared modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea as the general task of our revolution, as the ultimate goal of the Government of the Republic and set forth the fighting tasks of revolutionizing, working-classing and intellectualizing all members of society and of making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based by stepping up the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

When these historic tasks are carried out the might of our Republic will strengthen beyond compare and all people will get completely free even from fetters of the outworn thinking and the restriction of nature to enjoy a more independent and creative life.

All these tasks will be realized in our Republic not in the far-off future but in the near future.

With his outstanding and seasoned guidance the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has led our Republic to victory, and thus accomplished in his lifetime the historic cause which could not be carried out in thousands of years and rendered the immortal services for the prosperity of the country, the happiness of the people and the development of the times and revolution.

Upholding the great leader's guidance our people will fight more stoutly under the banner of the Republic, and thus accelerate the ultimate victory of our revolution.



People's Revolutionary Government

The people's revolutionary government is a unique form of people's power established in the guerrilla base-liberated areas along the Tuman-gang River during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced a unique line of establishing a people's revolutionary government early in the 1930s.

He said:

"In accordance with the law of revolutionary development and on the basis of a scientific analysis of national and class contradictions and socio-economic conditions in our country, the Korean Communists put forward the line that the government that had to be set up in the future should be a people's revolutionary government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of the broad anti-Japanese forces."

At that time only two types of working-class power—Commune and Soviet—were known internationally. They were set up by the working class after the victorious revolution in capitalist countries. So they did not suit the specific conditions of our country, a colonial, semi-feudal society.

Our country was under Japanese imperialist occupation and so there existed national and class contradictions between the Korean people and the Japanese imperialists and between the masses of people including the working class and the pro-Japanese ele-

ments, traitors to the nation, landlords and comprador capitalists, and our revolution had to carry out the task of anti-imperialism and national liberation.

The great leader made a scientific analysis of the universal law of revolution and the specific conditions of our country and advanced a new line that the only way to solve the question of power in a colonial, semi-feudal society was to establish a people's power, a people's revolutionary government, based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of the broad anti-Japanese forces.

He led and organized the struggle to put the line into effect and set up the people's revolutionary government in the broad guerrilla base-liberated areas along the Tuman-gang River.

Under his leadership district people's revolutionary governments were established in guerrilla zones.

The district people's revolutionary government had chairman, vice-chairman and executive and land, military, economic, food, educational, communications and medical service departments.

According to its political programme the people's revolutionary government carried out democratic reforms and measures.

It ensured political freedom and rights to the people in the guerrilla zones and exercised implacable dictatorship over the counterrevolutionary elements and class enemies.

DIALOGUE

Independent Economy



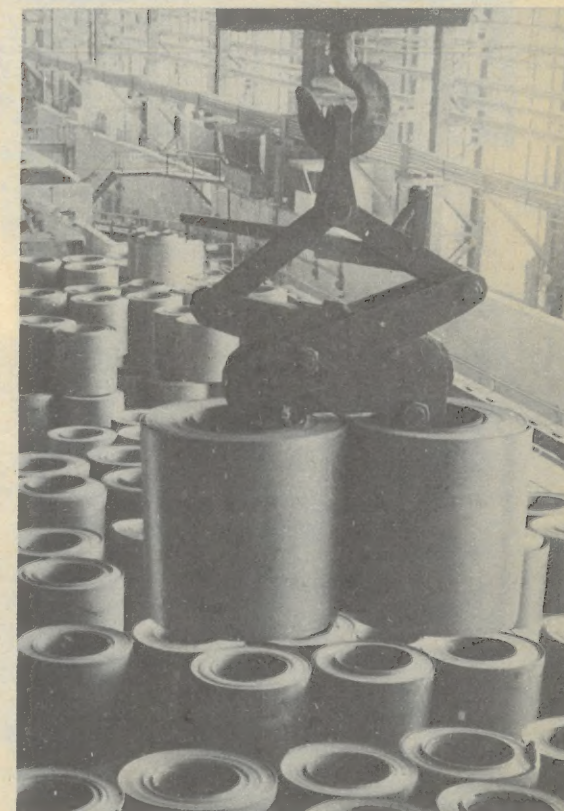
ence, exercising sovereign rights and providing a bountiful material life to the people.

An independent national economy means an economy comprehensively developed, possessed of its own solid raw material bases, equipped with up-to-date technology and run by native technical personnel.

An independent national economy is a comprehensively developed economy.

Comprehensively developing the economy

Rolled steel is mass-produced



Our journalist talked with Associate Dr. Kim Tae Guk of the Economy Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences about a number of problems related to the building of an independent national economy.

Journalist: Thank you very much for dividing your precious time for our talk. Would you please tell me about how our strong independent national economy was built?

Kim Tae Guk: Today our national economy is satisfying all the needs of socialist construction and the people's life with its own products and is developing steadily at a high rate, unaffected by any worldwide economic upheavals. This is possible because it is independent.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "In order to consolidate the country's political independence and ensure independence completely, it is necessary to build an independent national economy."

As the great leader said, economic independence is the material basis of political independence and sovereignty. The building of an independent national economy is essential for consolidating national independ-

It confiscated the lands of the Japanese imperialists, the traitorous pro-Japanese landlords and elements and traitors to the nation and distributed them without compensation among the peasants who had no or little land. It proclaimed an eight-hour working day and a minimum wage system, abolished miscellaneous levies and taxes and annulled all the claims of the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys.

It also proclaimed the equality of the sexes, set up schools and hospitals and gave free education and free medical care and took measures to stabilize the people's lives.

Thus, the people in the guerrilla bases enjoyed political liberties and rights to their heart's content and worked to the best of their might for the first time in their life under a new system. They defended their government at the risk of their lives against the Japanese imperialists' desperate "punitive" operations.

When the Japanese imperialists were bragging of themselves as the Asian shock brigade of world imperialism the guerrilla base-liberated areas were established in the enemy-held zones and the flag of the people's revolutionary government flew. This was a horrible

bomb to the enemy and a great inspiration to the people.

Our people put deep faith in the people's revolutionary government as their genuine power and fought more vigorously against Japanese imperialism to set up such a government throughout Korea.

The great leader grew the valuable historic roots of the people's power by advancing the original line of the people's power and setting up the people's revolutionary government in the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-gang River during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a direct heir to the glorious traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, is an independent socialist state representing the interests of the entire Korean people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's thought of the revolutionary power of a new type and his exploits and experience are a valuable revolutionary asset which newly developed and enriched the revolutionary theory of the working class on state and revolution.

Ryu Dong Chol

Down-with-Imperialism Union

The Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) was the first genuine communist revolutionary organization in our country. The great leader President Kim Il Sung formed it with socialist-communist-minded youths on October 17, 1926.

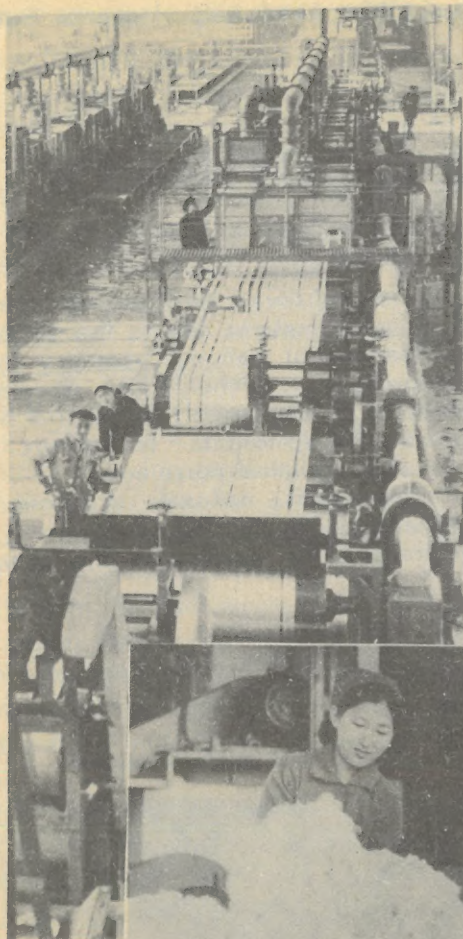
The programme of the DIU was to fight for the future construction of socialism and communism in Korea and for overthrow of all imperialism and building of communism in the world, while the immediate objective was to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea.

The formation of the DIU was a historic

declaration of the appearance of communists of a new generation in our country and of a new start of our revolution.

After its formation the communist movement and the national-liberation movement in our country advanced along the straightest road without any vicissitudes on the principle of independence and our Party began to strike its glorious roots.

The DIU played a big role as a political organization, a weapon of struggle with which to realize the Juche idea and guidance of the great leader.



Vinalon flows out in a steady stream

Inexhaustible ore is mined without letup



means building an economy equipped with all branches and processes of production which can meet the domestic needs for means of production and consumer goods with its own products.

Journalist: Our national economy can be said such an economy.

Kim Tae Guk: Under the brilliant guidance of the great leader we built an independent national economy and meet all needs of the building of the economy and defences and the people's life with our own products.

Our modern heavy industry has both mining and processing sectors and produces raw materials as well as finished goods. In particular, our engineering industry, the core of heavy industry and the basis of technical progress, firmly guarantees the independence of heavy industry. Before liberation we could not even make simple farm implements and accessories properly. But now we produce 6,000-ton press, heavy-duty trucks and large and precision machines without difficulty. Our machine-tool industry can build tens of thousands of machines a year. Our engineering industry has all other branches of production—mining, metal-working, electric and chemical machines and large cargo ships. Our self-supply of machines and equipment reached over 98 per cent long ago. All other branches of heavy industry—mining, electric, metallurgical, chemical and building-material industries—rapidly developed.

Our light industry consisting of large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale local industries has developed into a modern

one with all its necessary branches which produces everything essential to the people's life. All our shops are selling goods produced at our light industry factories.

Rural technical revolution smoothly progressed and the Juche method of farming was applied thoroughly, and grain output increased sharply. In 1979 we harvested 9 million tons of grain. Animal husbandry, fruit growing, sericulture and other branches of agriculture rapidly developed as well.

Journalist: Securing raw materials at home is important in developing an independent national economy.

Kim Tae Guk: The building of solid raw material, fuel and power bases is essential to ensuring the independent and stable development of the national economy and the normalization and high rate of production.

One of our important achievements in the building of our solid raw material bases is that we gave precedence to the development of the mining industry and built up strong natural raw material bases. By actively exploiting minerals rich in our country we are meeting domestically the needs of industry for iron ore, nonferrous metals and rare metals.

Reinforcing production sectors of processed raw materials—metallurgical, building-material and chemical industries—is important in building raw material bases.

In particular, we created new industries producing from domestic resources raw materials we lack or are short of.

Our vinalon industry and modern vinyl chloride industry mass-produce good fibre from anthracite and limestone rich in our country; our chemical fibre industry produces staple fibre from reed and maize stalk and rice straw.

Today 75 per cent of raw materials used by all our Juche industries are domestic ones.

Journalist: Ours is an independent national economy equipped with modern techniques and run by native technical personnel. Please tell me something about this.

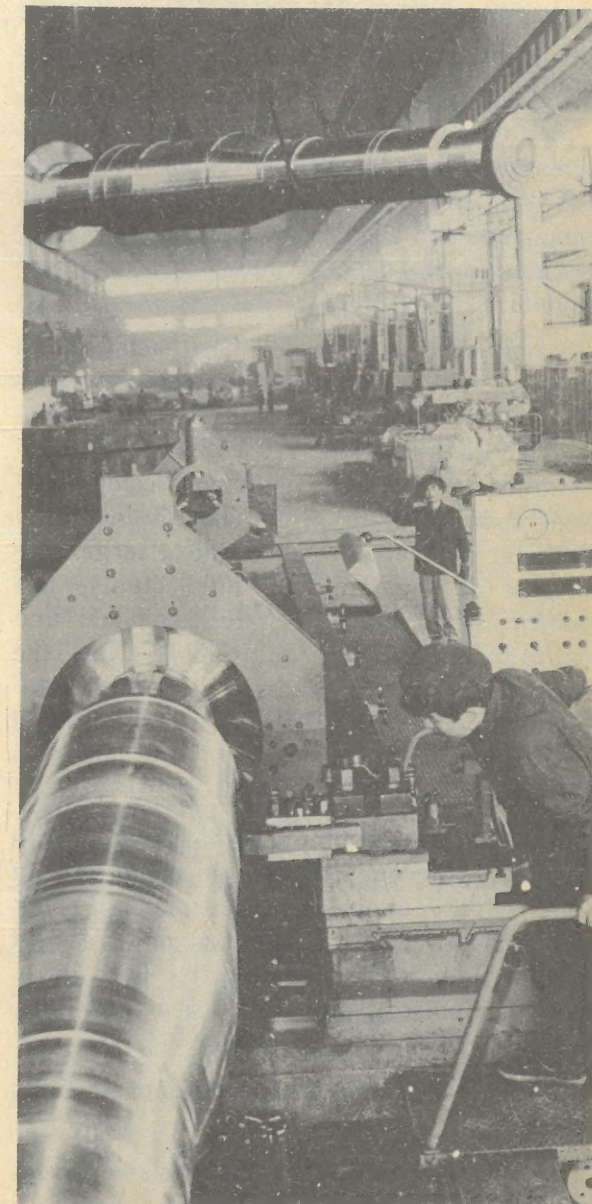
Kim Tae Guk: An independent national economy is an economy equipped with modern technique. The equipment of all branches of the national economy with modern technique guarantees the technical independ-

ence of the national economy.

The great leader defined the technical revolution as one of the three revolutions to be carried out after the establishment of the socialist system and guided us to steadily deepen the technical revolution as socialist construction progressed. As a result, we

(Continued on page 19)

Large-size equipment is turned out without difficulty



An Advanced Educational System, A Country Where All People Study

In our country now 8.6 million children and students accounting for more than half the population grow up and study at state and public expenses.

All our working people acquired the general knowledge of the junior secondary school graduate standard and above already long ago, and today they are studying hard to master the general knowledge of senior middle school graduate.

Great success has also been achieved in training native cadres. In our country which had not a single institution of higher learning before liberation, 170 colleges and universities have sprung up now, a comprehensive cadre-training centre has been firmly built up in every province and a large contingent of one million intellectuals has grown up to manage state, economic and cultural institutions admirably. Now the question of native cadres has been completely solved in our country which suffered so much from the lack of its own cadres in the past.

The cultural revolution which began with the anti-illiteracy campaign conducted in our country after liberation made a long way toward progress and has now reached a high stage where the objective is to introduce compulsory higher education to intellectualize the whole of society.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Education is one of the decisive issues

for the revolution and the fate of the nation. Without education there can be neither social progress nor national prosperity, at any time or for any nationality. The question of education acquires still greater importance in countries which have cast off the imperialist, colonial yoke and newly gained their independence."

A few years ago the respected and beloved leader said to a foreign pedagogist on a visit to our country that education needs much more funds than economic construction but nothing should be spared for it because it is an important work to train the rising generation.

In general, every country regards education as an important work, and it is a common desire of all parents in the world to get their sons and daughters to study to be fine workers.

Before liberation, the vicious Japanese imperialist colonial policy deprived our people of the right of their education and even of their language, and they lived in ignorance and darkness for about half a century. In those days, a rich man had to spend his whole fortune to get his son to study at middle school.

Education posed as a decisive issue for the fate of the building of new society in our country after liberation.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, there has been established the most popular and revolutionary socialist educa-

tion system under which the Party and state take full responsibility for the education of the people.

Free and compulsory education is one of the main contents of our socialist education system.

Right after liberation when the economic situation in our country was very difficult, the state already took measures to exempt the children of poor families from tuition fees and provide the students at specialized schools and colleges and universities with scholarships, and introduced universal free compulsory education in 1959. In our country, all forms of social education as well as school education is free, and adult education for cadres and working people is also given at state expense.

The proportion of educational expense in the national budget is very high, and it increases steadily year after year.

With the progress of the revolution and construction and the consolidation of the economic foundation universal compulsory education system was introduced stage by stage in our country: Universal compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956, compulsory secondary education in 1958 and then nine-year compulsory technical education in 1967 for the first time in the East. Since 1972 universal 11-year compulsory education has been in force, which gives a complete general secondary education to all members of the rising generation till they reach the working age and combines a high level of general and technical education.

Along with the regular education system various forms of study-while-working systems have been set up in our country, which enable all working people to study in some educational institutions while they continue with their productive activities, their own

work.

Through these education systems those who were unable to receive higher education systematically grow up into technicians and specialists.

The functionaries of the Party, state and economic organs and the managerial officials of the factories and enterprises make it a rule to study two hours every day.

Our country boasts of well-regulated educational institutions for cadre training. There are the Higher Party School and the National Economy Institute in the centre, communist colleges in provinces and Party schools in counties.

Besides, every Saturday is set as a day of study for the cadres, and they have the obligation to study at schools for one month a year, during which they are completely free from their work.

And there are educational institutions for those on active list to raise their technical and business qualifications.

In our country there is no one without education and none gives up his studies halfway; everyone goes on with his studies all through life and studying has become his obligation and right.

Now many foreigners call our country a "country of education" and a "country of learning."

As regards our advanced education system a foreigner said: "It is no exaggeration to say that in a word Korea is a great university and the people are all students."

As seen above, our country has become a country where all people are studying, and our education has reached a very high stage. This is a brilliant fruition of the immortal Juche idea advanced by the great leader who values men most and strives to bring up all of them into social beings that are independent and creative.

An Myong Gi

Note

Receiving a Citizen's Certificate

Recently I received a citizen's certificate and became a full-fledged citizen of Juche Korea.

With a joyful heart I recalled what the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The entire people of our country consider it an infinite honour and pride to live and make the revolution as citizens of the Republic and are full of confidence that they can build a socialist and communist land of bliss without fail in their homeland under the banner of the Republic."

I came home with the certificate in my breast and showed it to my grandmother, saying, "Grandma, I've received a citizen's certificate."

She took it in her hands, gazed lovingly at me and said with deep emotion:

"You are now a proud citizen of the Republic, aren't you? You should not regard it as a mere reference of adult but you must know how to fulfil splendidly your duties as a citizen."

Then she told me about her bitter past.

She lived in slum quarters in Nampo before liberation.

Her husband died of drudgery at a smeltery run by Japs. She was at a loss how to rear her two children.

To make the matter worse, she gave birth to a boy.

The posthumous child is my father, a captain of a fishery station and a deputy to the city people's assembly.

My grandmother did needle work and washing for pay with her teeth set and went begging from door to door.

Though, her two children starved to death in the ruthless society, as they did not have their country and government to look them after. Maltreatment and contempt were unbearable and life was a torment for her. So more than once she stole to a seaside to drown herself.

But she could not do so for her only child, my father.

She continued calmly:

"From olden times people said that a homeless people is more miserable than a dog in a house of death. Because we did not have our country and government we suffered all sorts of humiliation and lived a hard life. You must always remember that you are a citizen of this country and defend firmly our people's government."

Her story was tearful indeed.

Such was not the past of my grandmother alone.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, a peerless patriot and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, defeated the

Wise Leadership, Immortal Exploits

robber Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberated the country. Thus, the status of our people changed radically.

He established the people's government in this land and paved the highroad for all the working people to enjoy freedom and rights fully.

In the bosom of the grateful socialist fatherland established and led by him I studied and grew up without envying anything in the world to be a full-fledged citizen of the Republic.

Soon I will stand at the proud post of socialist construction. I am quite happy at the thought that I would work devotedly for the fatherland which has brought me up as a full-fledged citizen of the Republic.

Here I recalled a sad story of a youth of my age in the southern half of the Republic.

He early lost his parents. Together with his little two brothers he barely lived by alms. But their life became unbearable and

they killed themselves. Their lot was the same as my grandmother's past one.

I am full of hope for the future as a proud citizen of the Republic. But in south Korea the youth have to commit suicide because of hard life. What a striking contrast it is!

Great indeed is my honour of being a citizen of the Republic.

I made a firm determination to fulfil my duties splendidly as a citizen of the Republic, looking at the certificate again.

I will work faithfully all my life for the fatherly leader and the grateful socialist homeland that granted us all genuine political freedom and rights and enabled us to live a rich, cultured, most dignified and happy life.

Nam Song U
Namsan-dong, Nampo City

(Continued from page 15)

completely did away with the age-old technical lag of the national economy and firmly equipped all branches of the national economy with up-to-date techniques.

Our engineering industry produces and supplies various machines and equipment for metallurgical works and chemical and other modern factories and for the technical revolution.

During the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) our engineering industry produced 300-hp bulldozers, 10-cubic metre excavators, 3,000-hp high-speed engines, 50,000-kva generators, 200,000-kva transformers, 18-metre turning lathe, 20-metre lathe, 20,000-ton cargo ships, and various other large machines and equipment for the modernization of the technical equipment of the national economy.

Hard and labour-consuming work has been actively mechanized in industry and semi- and full-automation and remote-control have been widely introduced.

With the powerful support of socialist in-

dustry the rural technical revolution smoothly progressed and the material and technical foundations of agriculture strengthened.

The results of already completed irrigation and electrification have been further consolidated and comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization have reached the finishing stage.

Having native technical personnel is a subjective factor in building an independent national economy and a must of the independent economy.

Thanks to the great leader's Juche-based policy of training native cadres we have a million-strong army of intellectuals.

Our technical personnel are now ably running our national economy equipped with up-to-date techniques by their own efforts.

Our strong independent national economy is further consolidated and developed through the vigorous struggle of our people for its Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization under the intelligent guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

Journalist: Thank you for your good words.

45 Years at Switchboard

I've been working at the switchboard, a place for the young.

I'm on the wrong side of 50. But I'm still on the job, which I began at 13.

But not all forty-five years of my career as a switchboard operator were of course so happy as today. Nine years were bitter ones, when I had to sit at the switchboard willy-nilly to earn my keep.

I lost my parents in the cursed days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. I became a telephone operator at the Sariwon Telephone Exchange Office run by the Japs at 13 when I should have been playing the baby to my mother and attending school.

Over forty years have passed. But quite often I recall a cold winter day when I was beaten and rudely treated simply because I spoke Korean.

I was 16 years old at the time. The Japanese overseer left her seat on some business, and I had a friendly talk with a telephone girl in Seoul.

"Who's speaking? What's your name?"

"Ok Hwa. And you?"

"Ae Son. How old are you?"

"Thirteen."

We were both Koreans and started the same job at the same age, and for this we became friendly, calling each other sister.

Suddenly a sharp cry was heard and I saw stars.

"You damned wretch! You speak Korean?"

The overseer overheard us speaking and whipped me without mercy.

"Oh!" cried I.

My friend heard my cry and called me again and again pitifully, asking what happened to me. Her voice was tearful and trembling.

I had been treated badly. But that day I could not put up with it.

I grabbed her whip and resisted her in Korean. For this I was locked up. I felt the sorrow of a homeless people to the marrow.

At last a new bright morn came to our people in dire distress. The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung liberated the country from the yoke of Japanese imperialism.

After liberation I knew full well how dear the fatherland and the people's government were.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"With the founding of people's government the true dignity and rights of man were restored. Having enjoyed an independent and creative life to their hearts' content under the tender care of this government, our people have a keen realization of its advantages and value from their own experience of life."

Before liberation I worked at the switchboard to earn my living. But after libera-

tion we had our country, the Republic, and I felt no fatigue however hard I worked.

I felt through the wire the spirit and breath of a new Korea bubbling with creation and construction and the greatest-ever joy of life.

Every day news gladdening our people spread through my switchboard: yesterday the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung went to an iron works in the northern region to guide our people to build a new country and instructed to blow up a steel foundry there with which Japs had brought frightful calamities to our workers before liberation; today he visited the Kuji village hidden deep among mountains and talked with people about how to turn the mountains there into "golden mountains" for them....

News giving people new strength and courage hourly and daily did not allow me to leave my workplace for a single moment.

When a fatal trial befell our Republic because of US imperialist armed aggression, I changed into army uniform and went to the front. But my duty was the same as before—connecting the nerves of the country.

Through my switchboard, the Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung's order for final victorious general offensive was promptly transmitted to the entire soldiers and officers of the People's Army and to our people and reports of victorious battles radioed.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung established the people's power and restored human dignity and rights to me and made me a legitimate master of the country. Feeling deeply grateful to him and the people's power, I still stay at the switchboard.

I've done my duty as master of the country, but the state awarded me the title of

Wise Leadership, Immortal Exploits

Labour Hero, the highest honour of the citizen of the Republic.

But for the people's power I would not be able to enjoy such happiness and honour as today.

I'm 58 years old now. Foreigners who meet me express their astonishment, saying how a woman of such an age can work at the switchboard. Our people also advise me to retire. But I think they don't understand me. Before liberation I was treated like a roadside pebble. But under the grateful people's government set up by the great leader I became a full-fledged master of the country and a Labour Hero. So I cannot leave my workplace though I am old.

I will stay forever and work faithfully at the switchboard for our daily prospering Republic, our genuine people's power.

Labour Hero, Cha Ae Son,
Switchboard operator, Korean Central
Telegraph and Telephone Office



She tells telephone girls about her bitter past spent in lost nationhood

People's Paradise

Our working people live happily and work to the best of their might in their paradise.

For thousands of years our people desired to live happily in a new society where there are no exploitation and oppression and everything is plentiful. But their desire could not be realized in class societies.

It has come true in the glorious era of Juche, the era of the Workers' Party, under the wise guidance of great President Kim Il Sung, the genuine leader of the people.

We successfully carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and mightily promoted the three revolutions—ideological, techni-

cal and cultural. As a result, our country has turned into a happy land of the people, a socialist paradise.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Indeed, our people are now enjoying all freedoms and rights as masters of the state and society and are leading a good life on an equal footing without any worries."**

Today our people, masters of the state, are enjoying an independent and creative life to their hearts' content in our Juche paradise.

In the past our people were oppressed, exploited, rudely treated and humiliated at the bottom of society. But now they are enjoying all freedoms and rights as masters of

Happy pupils (at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace)



the state and society.

After liberation they had all political freedoms and rights. They became masters of everything in all fields of politics, the economy and culture and all the wealth of the country serves them.

Such a new system has steadily developed and strengthened, where people are masters of everything and all things in society serve them. As a result, man, nature and society have changed beyond recognition.

Our people, long liberated from class domination and subordination, are leading an independent, worthy life.

They have been equipped firmly with the Juche idea and a fundamental change has taken place in their ideological and moral qualities and in their way of work and life.

Proud of being masters of the state and society, our working people are giving full play to their revolutionary zeal and wisdom for the Party and the leader and for the prosperity of the country.

Under the slogan "One for all and all for one!" they are working conscientiously for



Rich crop

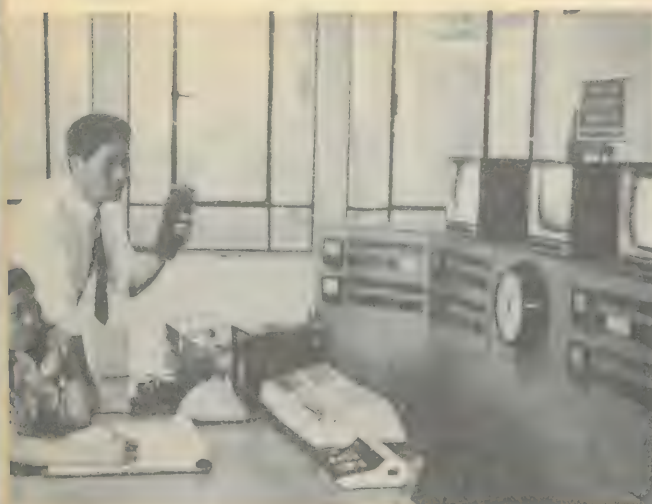
society and the collective.

With the extensive introduction of mechanization, automation and remote control work became easy and pleasant in town and country.

Our peasants did farming with hoes, pulling wooden ploughs in the past. But today they do almost all farm operations—ploughing, sowing, rice and maize transplanting, weed-

Modern socialist village resembling town





Work is easy and joyous

ing, fertilizer application, harvesting and others—with the help of machines and agricultural chemicals. And they have no worry about irrigation.

As production steadily increases and construction goes on very rapidly, the living standards of the people rise day after day.

Between the late 1950s and the early 1960s the questions of food, clothing and housing were basically solved. Today their living standards are very high.

To take the food problem for an example.

We produced 3.2 million tons of grain in 1957 and 9 million tons in 1979. Now we are making every effort to attain the grain goal of 15 million tons. Our per-hectare grain yield is 7.2 tons for rice and 6.3 tons for maize. As we reap bumper harvest every year, our people are completely free from worry about food.

Our country abounds in fruits and meat, too. Everywhere there are orchards including a big youth orchard and domestic animals.

The food processing factories throughout the country fully satisfy the demand of the working people for food.

We have no worry about clothing, too.

We turned out about 190 million metres of fabrics in 1960 and 500 million metres in the mid-1970s.

Our per-capita output of fabrics was 14 centimetres before liberation and it will reach 80 metres in the near future.

Many local industry factories in every county, to say nothing of central industry, produce daily necessities in great quantities.

The housing problem has been settled radically.

Old thatched houses and board shacks gave way to modern apartment houses and the capital Pyongyang and all other cities have turned into new ones good to live in. Age-old cottages have disappeared and modern houses risen in rows and the countryside has been converted into a paradise.

Radical change has taken place in our people's cultural life, too.

There was not a single university before liberation. But now we have 170 institutions of higher learning and hundreds of higher specialized schools. Universal eleven-year compulsory education was fully introduced and ours has become a "land of education" where the entire people study to their hearts' content free of charge.

The cultural standards of the people rose greatly through the all-round establishment of way of culture in life and production.

TV networks were spread all over the country and bus and water services introduced in farm villages and the people in the plain and mountain areas, too, lead a cultured life.

As a result of the full introduction of free medical service and the improvement of medical treatment, disease prevention and other services our people's age-old desire to live long and happily in good health, free from disease, has come true.

As seen above, our country has turned into a people's paradise where everybody

works and lives happily without envying anything in the world, enjoying state benefits in food, clothing, housing, education, medical care and rest from birth to death.

Our forefathers said that those who lived until 50 were macrobians. But today our people sing of 60 as their youth and 90 as their retirement age and their average life span has reached 73 years, 35 years longer than before liberation.

As it relies on our strong independent national economy our paradise has a bright future.

Our paradise will prosper eternally because it is built on the glorious revolutionary traditions established under the revolutionary banner of Juche.

If we attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980s under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party, our country will be a people's paradise better to live in.

O Dok Su



In a pleasure park on Sunday



After the day's work

Ray of Korea

Teacher Kassimu N. R. Kossori and Students
Ssostenes K. Ryatura, John D. Somailli and
Donald Umpanda of the Art Faculty of Btimba
National Pedagogical College, Mwanza Provin-
ce, Tanzania

Human civilization boasts of a history of
thousands of years.
Numberless nations rose and
fell on the earth
And many left their names in history.
But history brought no delight to people
Nor it brought happiness to them.
Looking up to the sunray as that of hope
People lived from generation to generation
But their dream did not come true.
But today we have a brighter ray
than the sunray,
The ray of our age
Radiates all over the world.

Across continents and over oceans
All people of the world turn to the ray
With a high hope.
The ray!
It is the ray of Korea!
It carries the desire of mankind,
It carries the happiness and
future of mankind!
It fills oppressed people with joy
It is the banner of Juche,
It is the Juche idea of
Comrade Kim Il Sung!

Great ray of Juche,
All exploiters droop their heads before you
And the high voice of oppressors
sounds small before you,
Mighty you are, the ray of Korea!

The ray of our age,
The benevolent ray of mankind,
You are the torchlight of struggle
Kindled by Comrade Kim Il Sung in
Mt. Paekdu-san.

Mt. Paekdu-san, the sacred old battle site,
O, heroic Paekdu-san, the mountain of Korea!

Our legend says the Kilimanjaro
gratifies one's hope,
So we once climbed this ceiling of Africa
But our heart's hope never came true.

You Mt. Paekdu-san! A glory to you!
You will carry forever the pride of
history and mankind,
The glorious footmarks left by
Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Hero of mankind and history,
His footprints of the great cause.
O, history! Keep it in your record forever!
Korea is the hope of mankind
Radiant all over the world,
World is an ocean and Korea a lighthouse!

History acknowledges only one hero
And mankind acknowledges only one leader.
He is in Korea.
He is Comrade Kim Il Sung.

His Juche idea is the banner
of independence,
It gives strength to the oppressed
It is the banner of human liberation.
We fight under this banner
We struggle under its rays.

We are sure to have genuine human
joy and happiness
Sure to greet the bright morrow of mankind
Under the rays of Juche.
Comrade Kim Il Sung is the close
friend of us Tanzanian people.
This is our glory and pleasure.
We look up to him
We follow his idea,
Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!
Long live the Juche idea!
We wish great Comrade Kim Il Sung a
long life and good health.

Way of Genuine Life

—Story about Genaro Carnero Checa, Former Secretary General
of the Federation of Journalists of Latin America—

Checa was born in Piura, a northern city
in Peru.

He early set out on the struggle for the
people's new life free from exploitation and
oppression and made a noble contribution
to the holy cause of social justice, peace
and democracy in his lifetime.

He groped for a way of genuine life in
his youth going through all manner of
ordeals. He found it in the great Juche
philosophy and glorified his life as a genu-
ine revolutionary.

His brilliant life shows vividly how man
should live.

However, he did not take the path to
genuine life from the beginning.

In his youth he read many books with a
high ambition and devoted all his energies
to pursuit and thinking after he entered
the Lima Engineering College.

But he could not realize his ambition in
the society in which inequality prevailed
as a result of the policy of oppression and
plunder followed by the imperialists and
the pro-US reactionary government.

The reality asked him to rouse the mas-
ses of people to a struggle to build a new
society free of exploitation and oppression
before striving to find the way of genuine
human life.

In response to such demand of the times
and history, he became a journalist. He
wrote many articles disclosing social evils
and inequality and participated in a leftist
movement against the pro-US reactionary
dictatorial regime.

But all such efforts and struggle only
brought him pains; he was arrested nearly
20 times and exiled himself three times.

Even a death sentence was passed on him
once and he was put behind bars.

He cried to himself, beating his breast,
"O, where is my lighthouse which would
shed light on my way ahead?"

After many bitter ordeals he found the
new thought of our age, the great Juche
idea.

It was early in 1968. That day he, shed-
ding tears of emotion, shouted, "I was re-
born today!"

He was poring over immortal classics of
the respected and beloved leader President
Kim Il Sung to indoctrinate himself with
the great Juche idea. He showed his wife
the portrait of the President respectfully
printed on the first page of a book and said
to her in a tender tone:

"This is a portrait of great Marshal
Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our times
who founded the new man-centred philo-
sophy.

"You see. He has showed a new path of
struggle for me trying hard to find my way.
So, I have to be grateful to him forever.
From now on I can go a way to victory
giving confidence and valour, instead of
the thorny path of failures and ordeals."

Later, at the Pyongyang Seminar on the
Juche Idea, he declared the great Juche idea
the standard of struggle and victory, and
pledged himself from the bottom of his
heart to march forever in the ranks of Juche.

Youth came again to him after he knew
about the great Juche idea. Indeed, this
was a turning point in his life. He ceased
to be a creedless spiritual wanderer and
took the road to a new life, the right road
to struggle.

His unshakable faith was that only when he faithfully followed the great leader the victory of the Juche idea would come and the desire of mankind to enjoy a happy life eternally in a new world of independence would come true. With such a faith deeply seated in his heart he gathered pure pebbles one by one on the Rimac River several days with his wife and daughter to spread in front of a statue of the great leader to be erected on Mansu-dae Hill in honour of his 60th birthday.

Checa and his family always boundlessly respected the great leader.

He came again to Pyongyang together with his wife and daughter in October 1972, with an ardent desire to see the respected and beloved leader.

The great leader met him and his family despite his busy schedule.

Checa told the great leader about his bitter past and the hopeful and confident present. The great leader heard him out attentively and gave clear-cut answers to his questions.

That day, the great leader entertained his family at a luncheon. He kindly took chopsticks to put some dainties in their plates and advised them to have anything agreeable to their taste and explained in plain terms that establishing Juche meant eating what was agreeable to one's taste and spitting out what was unpalatable.

The four hours Checa spent with the great leader was the most impressive moment when he enjoyed the greatest love and felt the deepest emotion in his 60-year-long life.

That night he pledged himself again from the bottom of his heart to devote all his life to the struggle to realize the great Juche idea.

He never forgot that day's pledge and lived and worked with youthful vigor. He set it as the greatest aim of his life to spread the Juche idea and saw in it his utmost pleasure.

He wrote and carried in Peruvian publications many articles including "Juche", "Mangyongdae, the Birthplace of the Great Leader President Kim Il Sung" and "The Sun of Juche Shines" and wrote many

famous books including "Korea: Rice and Steel" and "Kim Il Sung and His Life Devoted to Socialism."

He took every opportunity to spread the Juche idea. He spoke to everyone he met, not only at conference or lecture halls but also in buses or international air liners, about the greatness of the respected and beloved leader, the truth and vitality of the Juche idea and the eye-opening reality of Korea.

He worked energetically, seeing the worth of his life in advocating and propagating the Juche idea.

But his health suddenly worsened in the second half of last year. He knew well that he had no hope of recovery. The worthwhile life of over a decade under the rays of Juche floated vividly before his eyes. A little over a decade was a short time in seventy years of his life. But these ten-odd years were several times more fruitful and worthwhile than several ten years spent meaninglessly.

All significant events in his life were connected with the great leader. "Can I not see him again?" He rose to his feet, clenching his teeth. Thus, he made up his mind to go to see the great leader President Kim Il Sung even if he would die on the way and left for Pyongyang helped by his wife in September 1980.

The great leader heard that Checa arrived at Pyongyang in bad health. He met him taking time off his busy schedule on the eve of the Sixth Party Congress.

His face clouded at Checa's sickly look. He inquired kindly after his illness and asked him to take enough rest during his stay. He said he would do everything for his health and wished him to live longer.

As soon as Checa returned home after meeting the great leader he began to write the "70th Spring," a book he decided to publish in honour of the 70th birthday of the great leader.

His room was brightly lit till late at night. He worked with superhuman energy, even dictating lines to his wife or daughter when he felt sick.

Overcoming physical pains with his will power, he wrote each letter not in ink but in blood of his heart.

But his heart stopped beating before finishing the book.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung felt great sorrow at this sad news. He sent a telegram of condolence to the bereft family:

"I have received the sad news that to our regret Genaro Carnero Checa, our intimate friend and a distinguished public figure of Latin America, died of illness.

We will remember forever the precious achievements made by him in the lofty work to defend social justice, peace and democracy and strengthen friendship and solidarity

between the Korean and Latin American peoples."

Checa's bereft family were moved to tears at the profound affection of the great leader and firmly resolved to faithfully follow the path of genuine life taken by the deceased.

His wife and daughter are now working hard to complete the "70th Spring."

The "70th Spring" will come out in honour of the great leader's 70th birthday, with which Checa will live forever in the memories of our people and the progressive people of the world who are vigorously marching towards the final victory of the glorious Juche cause.

Hong Gwang Il

Vegetable Fields under Irrigation

A few days ago we visited a vegetable-growing farm, a supply centre for the Taean Heavy Machine Combine. The long stretched-out green "sea of vegetables" was a feast for the eyes. Crane sprinklers were seen in operation. Beautiful rainbow rose against the azure sky. Trucks were busy in shipping out fresh vegetables of all kinds.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The most efficient method of increasing vegetable output is to introduce the water sprinkling irrigation system."

In accordance with his teaching on industrializing vegetable production, sprinkler irrigation was introduced in 120 hectares of vegetable fields in this farm.

We watched with great interest the crane sprinklers moving on the scores of metres of rails with their two arms stretched far to spray water.

"This sprinkler with 20 water jets is able to irrigate five hectares of fields every day," said a sprinkler operator whom we met in the field.

He explained thus: "The water flowing along the 4 km-long waterway from the Ryongho Reservoir reaches the water pocket of the third-stage pumping station through the

first- and second-stage stations. The water runs into 15 crane sprinklers through pipes. The total length of the pipes amounts to about 6 kilometres".

In the field the harvest of cabbages, cucumbers and tomatoes was at its height. Seen in another plot were tractors ploughing fields for the cultivation of autumn vegetables.

The chairman of the farm management board said: "Before the use of irrigation to supplement rainfall we could only produce 30 tons of vegetables per hectare. But we are now in a position to produce 250-300 tons. The introduction of sprinkler irrigation also enables us to manure on a scientific basis and plant three or four crops in a year. In the past we regarded only damp areas to be suitable for vegetable growing. But now sprinkler irrigation is introduced even in slopes to boost vegetable output. All the vegetable fields are impervious to drought or flood."

The vegetable fields of this sort totally insulated from the influence of freaky weather conditions can be found in all the suburbs of cities and cooperative farms in our country.

Kim Son Guk

"Telescope Battle"

It was September 2, 1936, during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The great leader General Kim Il Sung ordered the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to rest at Madengchang (Xiaodeshui Hill) on the way to Xiaodeshui from Dadeshui.

KPRA men beat Japs at Dadeshui on the previous day and fell asleep on the chilly hill as soon as the order was issued.

Towards noon, when they were making preparations for march, the great General received a report that the enemy forces were approaching from Shiwudaogou to the west and Erdaogang to the northeast.

At once he ordered his men to be combat-ready and looked round and thought for a while.

There were only thick forests around. The great General made up his mind to take advantage of thick forests in wiping out the enemy troops.

He gave a special task to a few men and left them on the hill and got all his unit to go down a cliff on ropes and climb a hill on the opposite side.

At last the enemy troops appeared from Erdaogang. They were coming at the news of other unit's destruction at Dadeshui.

On the great General's order the men left on the hill moved up to the hilltop, decoying the enemy force. They also encountered the enemy troops from Shiwudaogou. They fired shots at two enemy forces and slipped down the cliff. Thus the two enemy units fought each other, as the great General had expected. Both lots fought hard, each taking a heavy toll.

The KPRA men watched the battle with great delight on the opposite hill.

The battle continued for hours. Finally the enemy troops from Erdaogang sounded the retreat. Now the other enemy force knew that they were fighting their friends and stopped shooting.

This is the "telescope battle" showing the original tactics of the great leader General Kim Il Sung.

As seen above, even the "invincible imperial army" of the Japanese imperialists was powerless before his flexible and protean strategy and tactics.

That was why the Japanese imperialist aggressors lamented: The great General's "guerrilla tactics would make even the gods weep. They fight with 'tactics' to be found in none of the books on strategy and tactics and so we lose every battle."

Vigorous Drive for Increased Transport

A vigorous drive for increased transport is going on in our transport sector.

The engine drivers are showing the excellent performance in driving their locomotives on schedule without accident, carrying more than one 50-ton freight waggon outside the traction capacity.

These days the workers under the Hamhung Railway Administration are handling 55,000 tons of goods more than the traction capacity on a daily average.

In May the locomotive corps across the country handled 2,986,000 tons of goods above the traction capacity.

The Chongjin Railway Administration is carrying more freight by effective organizational measures such as centralized transport of chemical fertilizers, ore, coal and timber. In the last two months it carried

23,000 tons of chemical fertilizers more than the plan.

The drive for increased transport is accompanied by reinforcement of major railway lines on which traffic is heavy.

This year the replacement of rails with heavy ones was carried out in some sections, five times more than in the same period of last year, and railroad maintenance work including the change of sleepers pushed forward.

Workers under the Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation, too, are launching a wide range of initiatives such as combined communication for transporting more freight.

The General Bureau of Land Transportation fulfilled its first half-year plan far ahead of schedule.



A GREAT MAN

Hard to Leave

In October 1954, not long after the cease-fire, the great leader General Kim Il Sung visited some villages at Iap-ri in Chungsan County, South Pyongan Province. Towards evening he reached the cooperative farm office in the Nanchon village.

The cooperative farm was new, so they were using a room in chairman Pae's house as an office.

The General asked about the conditions on the farm and about the members' standard of living.

He found out from the chairman that the village had suffered terribly under the barbarities of enemy occupation, and asked who had suffered most.

The chairman who had talked a lot suddenly hesitated. Then a county official told the General that his whole family, all thirty-three of them, had been killed.

"All thirty-three?" murmured the General, his face darkening as he turned his face to the window.

Dusk was coming and silence reigned in the small room. Presently the General took his calloused hands and caressed them. The farmer turned his face away and began to sob. Glancing at his trembling shoulders, the General was about to speak, but words failed him. He drew a cigarette, lit a match, and then put it out again and looked out of the window.

Breaking into the silence, his aide told him it was time to leave. But the General remained silent. Time passed. The aide again reminded him of the time. Then the General moved over to the farmer and put his hand on his knee.

"Don't be too unhappy." But there was really nothing he could say, so he got up. But still reluctant to leave, he stood for a time and then walked with heavy steps.

The moon was up over the mountain ahead. Reluctantly he walked towards his car, then suddenly turned back. He gazed at the solitary house, the empty room. If he left, the man would pass the night alone. The General felt sorry, so he took the man's hand and went back into the room. He told the aide to bring a bottle of wine, opened it and filled a glass.

"Please have some wine. A glass of wine does help." He gave the glass to the man.

"Dear leader, I don't drink," said the farmer. The General was filled with pity for him. He peeled an apple and put it in his hand. But the man was so overwhelmed with emotion that he could not take it.

The General took his hands and urged again: "This is all I can offer you, please take it—how otherwise can I feel at ease?"

The night was well advanced and soon the day began to dawn.

Collective Leadership of Factory Party Committee

It is 20 years since the Taean work system was established in our country.

The Taean work system created by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a new socialist system of industrial management.

The great leader created this system in the course of on-the-spot guidance at the Taean Electric Machinery Plant in December 1961.

The Taean work system is a system under which factories and enterprises conduct all their management activities under the collective leadership of Party committees, carry out their economic tasks by giving precedence to political work, work with people, and enlisting the producer masses and manage the economy in a scientific and rational way.

It is radically different from the old system of economic management which had many capitalist elements such as bureaucracy, departmentalism and selfishness, and shows the correct solutions of all problems of principle arising in the management of the socialist economy for the first time in history.

Its essence is that it embodies in economic management our Party's revolutionary mass line based on the Juche idea that man is master of everything and decides everything.

Success in revolution and construction depends on how to work with people and how to bring into play the conscious enthusiasm and creativity of the masses.

The Taean work system makes producer masses masters of economic management and enables us to solve all matters of production and management relying on their conscious zeal, creative activity, collective strength and wisdom.

From this issue our magazine gives the explanation of the Taean work system.

* * *

One of the main contents of the Taean work system is collective leadership of the Party committee over enterprise management.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The only way of widely enlisting the masses in enterprise management and properly combining the administrative and technical guidance of production with the Party-political leadership is to go over from one-man management by the director to the system of collective leadership by the factory Party committee."

Collective leadership of the Party committee means that the Party committee, as the supreme leading body in each factory or enterprise, collectively discusses and decides upon the orientation and ways to solve all questions arising in economic work, directs and supervises the implementation of the decisions and enlists the masses in and is responsible for, economic management and operation.

The advantage of collective leadership of the Party committee is to eliminate the subjectivity and arbitrariness of individuals, fully ensure the Party's leadership over enterprise management and enable the management and operation of factory to be improved steadily.

Under the old factory management system, the factory Party committee, which should direct and be responsible for factory management and production, had nothing to do with the factory management, and the director had sole authority to decide all matters in factory management.

One-man management by the director can-

not but give rise to the subjectivity and arbitrariness of individuals in enterprise management and hamper the smooth development of the economy.

Under socialism all factories and enterprises are highly socialized, powerful in their material and technical foundations and large in their size and their production ties are close and complex. Therefore, such factories and enterprises cannot be managed properly by one man. They can be run well only by collective leadership of the factory Party committee.

Through the factory Party committees our Party organizes and guides all factory work to implement its policy.

The basic mission of the factory Party committee is to guide production and manage the economy in accordance with the line and policy of our Party and in reliance of the collective strength and wisdom of the masses.

The factory Party committee includes Party workers, administrative officials and core workers and technicians and is deeply rooted among the broad masses. Only when it activates the broad masses well and gives its collective leadership can it prevent this or that deviation in enterprise management and carry out all work in strict accord with the Party policy.

The factory Party committee discusses all problems arising in carrying out economic tasks and adopts decisions, and according to its decisions it guides Party workers, administrative officials and technical personnel to do their respective work, gives assignments to its members, raises their responsibility in their execution and always grasps and controls the implementation of its decisions. Thus it helps all functionaries to carry out their revolutionary tasks well with a high sense of responsibility as masters.

As seen above, the collective leadership of the Party committee fully ensures the Party leadership over economic management and enables the economy to be managed in accord with the policy and intention of the Party.

The collective leadership of the factory

Party committee enables the economy to be run in a scientific and rational way by embodying our Party's revolutionary mass line.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"It was, in the last analysis, to implement the mass line that we abolished one-man management by the director at factories to strengthen the collective leadership of the factory Party committee."

In socialist society the working people are masters of production, technique and management; they are in charge of them.

It is none other than the producer masses that know best about the concrete conditions of factory and enterprise and the realistic and rational ways of carrying out economic tasks.

Only when the producer masses are induced to take an active part in enterprise management and give full play to their revolutionary ardour according to the revolutionary mass line of our Party can all problems be solved with success in enterprise management.

The factory Party committee gets its lower units and working people's organizations and Party, administrative and other functionaries to do political work, work with people, vigorously so that the producer masses can perform their role as masters of production and management with a high sense of responsibility.

Experience shows that the problem of enlisting the producer masses in enterprise management under socialism can be successfully solved not by order or money but by work with people, the political method of bringing into play their creativity and activity.

The active participation of the producer masses in enterprise management makes it possible to understand correctly and promptly economic laws operating in various and complex forms and run the economy in a scientific and rational way.

Through 20 years of our work we realized the great vitality of the Taean work system.

Yang Ha Yong

From 14 Centimetres to 80 Metres

The goal of 1,500 million metres of fabrics is one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's, set at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"To raise the people's living standards steadily is the supreme principle of our Party's activities and one of our most important tasks for the 1980's."

The magnificent goal of 1,500 million metres gives greater hope and joy to our people who, provided with new wears to their liking in every season, are enjoying a happy life.

The goal will enable us to provide 80 metres of fabrics for every person—a de-

To hit the 1,500-million-metre textile target



monstration of the rapid growth of the textile industry.

Before liberation the Japanese imperialists restricted the development of textile industry extremely. They carried away enormous amounts of raw materials to turn them into goods in their country and sold the products at high price in Korea.

There was a textile mill in Sariwon in the north, but its annual output was no more than several hundred thousand metres.

The per-head share of fabrics was 14 cm before liberation—a good illustration of poor textile industry at that time.

Following liberation, the great leader President Kim Il Sung set the policy of building the textile industry developed all-roundly and equipped with modern technology and firm raw material bases; and energetically pushed ahead with its implementation, so as to solve the problem of the people's clothing as early as possible.

As a result many textile mills were built in Pyongyang and many other places of the country. 9 million metres of fabrics were produced in 1949, the prewar year.

But rapid progress was made after the war.

On July 29, 1953, two days after the ceasefire, the great leader came to the Pyongyang Textile Mill that lay in ruins, in order to provide the people with cloths as soon as possible.

Informing him of the status of destruction, officials said to him that it would take five years to restore the mill.

Having made a detailed study of the factory situation, the great leader said that if it would take five years to rebuild this mill alone, then scores of years would be needed to restore all that were destroyed in the war. We have to rebuild this mill in only two months, not five years, and turn out fabrics, showing the spirit of the Korean people in rehabilitation and construction, too.

The respected and beloved leader's inspiring speech became the source of all miracles

and changes in our country that startled the world.

In 1957 there were produced 90 million metres of fabrics, or ten times the figures for 1949, the prewar year. In 1960 the output reached 190 million metres.

Considering the fact that the arable land is limited in our country, the great leader saw to it that the chemical fibre industry using not cotton but reed and trees abundant in our country as main raw materials, was developed.

Particularly the creation of the Juche-based vinalon industry relying on anthracite and limestone led to an epoch-making change in the development of textile industry.

We produced 250 million metres of fabrics in 1962 and in the mid-1970's attained one and a half year ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan goal of 500 million metres of fabrics. This showed that the textile output grew 2.6 times that of 1960.

During the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) the inner-structures of textile industry were further perfected to fully satisfy the needs of the people for high-grade textiles.

The 1,500 million metres goal envisaged for the end of the 1980's is three times greater than 500 million metres set in the Six-Year Plan and 571 times greater than the output before liberation.

We have every possibility of attaining the magnificent goal. The wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung in developing the textile industry and the powerful independent national economy are a sure guarantee for the attainment.

Large and small textile mills and fabrics-producing centres across the land have been equipped with domestic, highly efficient machines and equipment which are modern and high-speed.

During the Six-Year Plan period, the September Textile Mill and many other textile mills were built and many textile centres including the Pyongyang Textile Combine were expanded, with the resulting increase in output.

A brisk work is conducted to build extensively textile centres relying on domestic raw materials, and new successes have been achieved in the scientific research to solve the clothing problem for the people satisfactorily.

When the 1,500 million metres goal is reached, our people's material and cultural living will attain a very high level.

With the powerful textile industry built under the wise guidance of the great leader, we will surely attain this goal ahead of schedule in the near future.

Li Jong Hyon



More and more high-quality textiles are produced

Dialogue

Commerce Serves People

Today our commerce is a true trade for the people thoroughly serving to improve the people's life equally.

Some time ago our journalist had a talk with Director Yom Dong Jun of the Economy Planning Department of the Commerce Ministry of the Public Service Committee about this matter.

* * *

Journalist: Please tell me about the essential content and superiority of our socialist trade.

Director: Commerce, too, thoroughly serves the people under our socialist system where the people are the masters of everything and everything in society serves them.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "Commerce is the supply service of the working people in our country and an important means of meeting the material and cultural needs of the people."

As the great leader said, our commerce is

Saleswomen are always kind to customers



essentially rather the supply of goods to the population than their sale.

Our socialist commerce aims at supplying goods equally to the population unlike the profit-seeking trade.

Journalist: We see essential features of our trade in many aspects.

What can you say about the distribution of our trade networks?

Director: Trade networks are concentrated in big cities with a huge population in many countries. But in our country there are shops everywhere people live, even in mountain villages or on solitary islands.

So to speak, we are developing trade on the principle of distributing shops at all populated places. This is a popular policy of our Republic which regards it as the supreme principle of its activities to make the people equally well-off.

There are shops everywhere people live and work—residential quarters, factories or enterprises.

There are department stores, general stores and other shops everywhere in Pyongyang and people can buy goods they want at any time. There are big shops selling foodstuffs and daily necessities in villages

and branch shops at out-of-the-way places.

Morning and evening sale and order sale are made for the convenience of the population.

Our trade workers regard it as their honour to serve faithfully the people. So they visit houses and work places in the sections in their charge to study the needs of the people and sell the goods they want.

Journalist: We can find the essential superiority of our socialist commerce in the price policy.

Director: All goods are sold at the uniform prices everywhere in our country and mass consumption goods are priced much lower.

The same goods are sold at the same prices at all shops in town and country.

The price of a pencil is uniform in Pyongyang, at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san and on solitary island. In other words, the prices of our goods are uniform in the producing and consuming areas. This is also a popular policy of our government to obliterate the distinction of town and country in commodity circulation, a legacy of the old society, and responsibly improve the people's life equally.

We price mass consumption goods especially low.

For instance, the prices of rice, cloth, footwear, foodstuffs and school things are very cheap. The state buys rice from peasants at

60 *chon* per kilogramme and supplies it to factory and office workers for 8 *chon*. This shows our popular price policy.

Journalist: We also reduced the prices of goods systematically, which is not to be seen in other countries.

Director: According to the press, the prices of consumer goods are skyrocketing in many countries, threatening the people's life.

But in our country prices fall systematically. In the hard days of the war we cut the prices of consumer goods twice.

The economic situation of our country was very difficult in the period of postwar rehabilitation. But we steadily reduced prices. During the First Seven-Year National Economic Plan we lowered prices of consumer goods over 10 times.

In 1974 we cut prices of manufactured goods of over 21,800 kinds including cloth, knit goods, footwear and daily necessities by an average of 30 per cent at once, by 50 per cent at maximum.

The establishment of an excellent socialist trade system owes to the great leader President Kim Il Sung who defined the promotion of the people's well-being as the supreme principle governing the activities of our Party and wisely led our people to implement it splendidly.

Journalist: Thank you for your good talk.

The variety of high-quality fabrics is enriched steadily



Seeing Again

Not long ago I was coming back to Pyongyang after covering a village in the northern area. It was early in the morning when the train pulled into the Hamhung Station. The platform was animated with passengers getting on or off the train and crowds who came to see them in and off.

My eyes wandering on the platform stopped at a point suddenly. There was a familiar face among the crowds. But I could not remember at once where I had met him.

Blowing the whistle, the train slowly moved again. I started to rack my brains hearing the monotonous tune of rolling wheels. For a while I rummaged about my old memories, but nothing occurred to my mind. Thus, I said to myself, "Maybe he is a stranger who resembles somebody I know by face. It's a matter usually happening in life."

But soon my thought went to that young man again. The vague thought did not go out of my mind, that I had seen him somewhere.

So I went up to a passenger who had, sent off by the young man, got on the train at that station. I asked him, "Would you kindly tell me who is the man who has just sent you off? I think I once met him. But I cannot remember where and when..."

The passenger replied, "He is a doctor on the function diagnosis section of the Hamhung Medical College Hospital. Ryu Chol Nam by name. He was my classmate in our college days."

"Ryu Chol Nam!" I echoed the name in excitement. It was indeed out of my expectation to hear that name so familiar to me. Is he really Ryu Chol Nam whom I once met? I doubted my ears. I repeated the name again and again in my mind and

then an indelible memory occurred to me after a long time of oblivion....

It had been at the Hamhung Medical College Hospital that I saw a youth in his twenties carried in by an ambulance car one spring day a little over ten years ago. I had been just there on a visit.

The youth was Ryu Chol Nam. Before coming to the hospital he had been in Japan. He had been suffering from an incurable disease in that country where all kinds of social evils and inequality prevailed. So, his new life in the homeland started in the hospital. I covered him. What he then told me left unforgettable impressions in my memories....

When two years old, Chol Nam was taken with infantile paralysis and became a cripple. It meant a great misery to his life in Japan where life was a torment even for a healthy man. His parents lamented over his misfortune and did everything they could to cure his disease. And their Korean neighbours also pitied him and did their best for him.

But there was no hope of recovery. His family could not pay exorbitant hospital charges and hospitals would not do all they could for the recovery of this little Korean even if they got much money. So, life was a torture for his parents. His mother died of heartsore when he was thirteen years old. She said to him on her deathbed, "I'd die happy if I could give you my legs...."

But the day came at last when the dark clouds cleared away from his family.

Their grateful socialist fatherland opened the road for them to return to its bosom.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The advantage of health service in socialist society lies precisely in that medical workers are boundlessly faithful to

people and devote all their sincerity and wisdom to the treatment of patients and cure even incurables in capitalist society, plus the measures adopted by the Party and state for public health."

The ship arrived at the port of the motherland. But Chol Nam could not walk on his own legs on the soil of the longed-for fatherland. A medical worker came to him and saw his despondence. He consoled him, "Keep up your heart. Our socialist system will give you a hopeful life, by enabling you to tread this land as much as you are pleased."

He told him in an eager tone that there could be no incurables under the public health system of our country where man is valued most and nothing is stinted for him. His words sounded as sweet and affectionate as the caressing voice of the motherland that was opening a road to a bright new life to him who had been subjected to

all manner of maltreatment and humiliation as a cripple in the alien land for nearly 20 years.

After his return-home the country lavished everything—loving care, sincerity and high techniques—on him to set him free from the cursed fate of a lifelong cripple which had been inevitable in capitalist society and brought him up as a medical worker.

The fatherland was grateful indeed.

I visualized again the face of Chol Nam who had changed radically under the loving care of the fatherland and whose life was a succession of happiness. And I shouted to myself like this:

Our socialist fatherland, full of the loving care of the great leader and the glorious Party that give favour after favour and joy after joy to our people, is a true mother who provides us all with a worthy and happy life!...

Mun Chang Un

Small-Sized Tractors Mass-Produced

The "Chungsong" Tractor Plant produces the smallest type of tractor in our country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Machinery needed for farm mechanization, including tractors and rice harvesters, should be produced in large quantities."

The small-sized tractors manufactured in this plant play a big role in carrying out comprehensive farm mechanization in the intermediate and mountain areas.

The "Chungsong" tractor is light in weight, simple in structure and easy in handling.

It does the work of 8 head of cattle in the area with rough topographical conditions.

Over the period of 8 years since the first "Chungsong" tractor was turned out, the workers and technicians of the plant registered great successes in building up their sites of work, carrying out modernization scheme for equipment and increasing production.

In strict adherence to the policy of making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based set out by President

Kim Il Sung, they remodelled engines through a vigorous technical innovation drive. This enabled them to reduce the consumption of fuel by 13 per cent, while increasing the capacity of tractor.

The introduction of assembly line in production processes furnished with highly-efficient machines was the result of creative wisdom displayed by the workers of the plant in modernizing production equipment.

The output of tractor is on the steady increase in this plant. Last year it went up 6.7 times above 1974. In May this year the plant recorded a 102.2 per cent fulfilment of planned targets and the June quotas were also overfulfilled.

The workers and technicians of this plant are now concentrating their efforts to contribute their mite towards the attainment of the target set forth at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea ahead of time—the target of bringing the number of tractors for every 100 hectares of cultivated land to 10-12.

Dependable Medical Workers in the Making

—A Visit to the Sariwon Higher Medical School—

Shortly ago we visited the Sariwon Higher Medical School.

The school was situated in a sunny place. Before it a clear canal was flowing through

Ingredients of herb medicines are analysed carefully



the heart of the city.

We entered the entrance, where there was the great leader President Kim Il Sung's teaching on the front wall:

"In order to render medical service well to the people many medical workers must be trained and their technical level raised."

The school director gladly welcomed us and guided us to the microorganism lab.

Many microscopes, projectors, remote-controlled stereopticon and other modern experimental apparatuses there were enough to show the educational level of the school.

What attracted us was an all-purpose microscopic projector for simultaneously conducting the observation, measuring and photographing of microorganism. The apparatus, useful for education and scientific research, was made jointly by teachers and students of this school.

Telling us about the experience gained in raising the practical ability of students by introducing visual aids in all instruction the director led us to a practice room for traditional Korean medicine.

Second and third graders were absorbed in practicing at applying acupuncture and moxibustion with many models of human bodies.

A teacher mentioned names of diseases,

At the medicinal herb garden



and students told him where they should apply acupuncture and moxibustion.

The teacher switched on a model. The red signal appeared on the model, pointing to the right regions for acupuncture and moxibustion. Some second graders mistook but the third graders never. The teacher explained to students why they should apply acupuncture and moxibustion to the right regions.

The practice room had such models and relief models of over 50 kinds.

"The school pays a deep attention to giving students a wide knowledge of promotion of health and treatment with herb medicines in accordance with the great leader's teaching on developing traditional Korean medicine as well as modern medicine."

Hearing the director explain, we went to the herb medicine dispensary where students majoring in Korean medicine were making various medicines of several hundred species of medicinal herbs cultivated at the herb garden of the school. Such medicines included *Kyongokgo*, *Ryukmigo*, *Sipjondae-*

bohwan, *Insam* injection and other renowned tonics.

We looked round practice and experimental rooms where all classes were held with the help of modern apparatuses and such visual aids as film, TV, slides, electric sand table, mobile model, etc.

After acquiring enough scientific knowledge and practical skills through intensified practice and experiment at school, students go to hospitals in the province to deepen their medical arts through clinical training.

Through such processes the school trained over 8,000 able medical specialists so far who are now working at city or county people's hospitals, children's hospitals, industrial hospitals, ri people's hospitals and polyclinics.

We left the school, convinced that it would train many more able medical workers in future too, faithfully carrying into effect the "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the great leader.

Un Chang



Travel Note

Along the West Coastline 11

Peninsula and Islands Have Disappeared

The sky was unusually blue and clear early in autumn. The boundless plain stretching along the west coast was waving with golden ears this year as ever. Hills and villages ablaze with fruits ceaselessly flew past our train. Everything was in rich autumn tints.

Recently on the west coast the vast September 18 reservoir project had been completed with success to obtain a big tract of new land and irrigation water by diking the sea.

We, accompanied by the chief engineer of the reclamation station, went to the

place which had been the site of the project. The chief engineer spread a map and said in an excited tone: "We are now driving on a former peninsula jutting out into the sea. But it is no longer a peninsula as you see now."

He was right. A strong

With a high pride of obtaining new land



dyke ran to the dim horizon linking many islands from the southern jut of the peninsula. It was indeed a great creation with which to conquer rough nature.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"A bold plan for tideland development should be worked out and the projects pushed forward. Thus, 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland should be reclaimed in the vicinities of Kado Island, Sinmi Island, Chongju, the Chongch'on River estuary, Taedong Bay and other places on the west coast by the end of the 1980's."

In autumn a few years ago the great leader visited the spot and selected the site of the September 18 reservoir. He taught how to build the reservoir and instructed to complete the project in a short time to obtain vast tracts of new land and protect land against flood and tidewater.

This great creation, an outcome of the fatherly leader's boundless love for the local people, was completed in a little over one year.

Our companion proudly talked about the importance of the project in the national economy, walking with us along the broad road on the dyke.

The tidal flats which had long been land or sea alternately because of tidal



Another water area will be turned into land before long

changes were now changed into fertile lands and there appeared a big "reservoir in the sea."

The reservoir water is drawn out into the sea through sluice gates in the rainy season and is used for irrigation in the dry season.

The reservoir will supplement enough water for the broad Yonbaek plain and vast tracts of tideland to be reclaimed and protect thousands of hectares of fields against rain and tidewater.

The 40-odd kilometre indented coastline was strai-

ghtened as short as several kilometres, thus making traffic convenient.

Many islands are no longer islands but peaks soaring on the new shores because they are linked to the mainland now.

Our companion, referring to the heroic struggle of reservoir builders, said that they had wrought new miracles in the project.

The project was not an easy task. They had to build the dyke, fighting with the tidewater furiously flowing in.

Such grand nature-remaking projects are impossible without dependable scientific and technical personnel, the heroic struggle of the working class and solid material and technical foundations.

Our strong independent national economy built up under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre supplied enough steel, cement, large machines and equipment for the project.

The completion of this project is of great significance in carrying out the

300,000-hectare tideland reclamation, one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction set by the great leader at the Sixth Party Congress.

Today grand tideland reclamation is going on briskly at different places on our west coast from the mouth of the Amnok-gang River in the northwest to the estuary of the Ryesong River in South Hwanghae Province for our posterity.

"300,000-hectare tideland reclamation! It is really a bold and grand goal. If we

attain it we will be able to produce more rice from the newly developed land alone than what the northern half harvested immediately after liberation," said the chief engineer, gladdening us.

The map of the country is changing.

In future our school children will be able to draw easily with a ruler the west coastline now much indented with many capes and coves on their map.

Kwon O Sik

POLITICAL TERMS

Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement

Our Party proposed the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in order to step up the three revolutions—the ideological, the technical and the cultural—in line with the requirement of our revolution which brought the modelling of all society on the Juche idea to the fore, and guided our people to conduct it vigorously in all spheres of socialist construction.

This movement is a new, higher form of mass movement to accelerate the building of socialism and communism to the maximum by closely combining the ideological remoulding of people with collective innovations in the construction of the economy and culture.

Through this movement all members of society are trained as ardent revol-

utionaries.

Unprecedented upsurge is taking place in socialist construction through collective technical innovation in keeping with the requirement of our revolution which has entered a new, higher stage. And a mass movement is afoot to build the culture of completely victorious socialist society.

This movement is a development of the Chollima Workteam Movement to a new, higher stage in line with the demand of the modelling of all society on the Juche idea.

It helps to bring about a great change in the ideological and spiritual life of our people and in all areas of economic and cultural construction.

Geological Prospectors on Pukdae Peak



Prospectors go to look for a new mineral vein



Sample ore collection



Prospecting starts with accurate surveying

Physical prospecting apparatuses are in wide use



Chief prospector plans a bold operation



Hungnam Port

Highly-efficient loader



Partial view of the Hungnam port



Forklift car drivers play an important role in harbor transport



Mt. Myohyang-san (1)



The Ryongyon falls



Working people holidaying
in Mt. Myohyang-san



Joy of mountain
climbers

Korean Fine Arts

(From the National Fine Arts Exhibition in
Celebration of the Sixth Party Congress)

Korean painting: "Our Flag"



ON THE JUCHE IDEA



Essential Contents of the Idea on Position and Role of Working Masses in Revolution and Construction

(2)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung clarified the role of man in transforming nature and society for the first time in the history of human thought and, on this basis, advanced the original idea that the working masses are the driving force of revolution and construction and fully elucidated their role in revolution and construction.

He said:

"The working masses are also the driving force behind the revolution and construction. Their strength and wisdom know no limits."
(*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 164.)

The idea that the working masses are the driving force of revolution and construction proceeds from regarding man, the working masses, as the chief factor in social progress; and it is an application of the fundamental principle of the Juche idea to the theory on social revolution.

The working masses are the main components of society and the chief factor in social progress. Social movement, the pro-

cess of social progress, is essentially the process of creative human activities for independence.

As society cannot exist without the working masses, so society cannot be changed nor can history be developed without their role. This shows that the working masses are the chief driving force of revolutionary struggle and constructive work for social transformation and progress.

That the working masses are the driving force of revolution and construction means that they are the decisive force pushing forward revolution and construction. This idea clarifies the role of the working masses in social change. It means that out of many factors participating in revolution and construction to remake nature and transform society men, the working masses, are their chief factor, their chief driving force, and that the driving force of revolution and construction in each country is its working masses.

Revolutionary struggle and constructive work are carried out in natural-geographical

circumstances and socio-historical conditions—objective conditions—and these objective conditions exert this or that influence on revolution and construction.

But men, the working masses, are the decisive factor in the correlation between the objective conditions and them.

Through their own activities the working masses conquer and use the elemental forces and make even bad natural-geographical conditions favourable to them.

They are not controlled by socio-historical conditions but control them.

Revolutionary struggle and constructive work need definite material conditions and means for remaking nature and transforming society. Favourable material conditions and effective means make social transformation a success.

But it is the working masses that create favourable material conditions and make material means for revolution and construction.

Whether material conditions and means are effectively used for social transformation or not depends, after all, on the working masses using them.

The driving force of revolution and construction in each country is its working masses also from the viewpoint of the correlation between the external-international factor and the internal factor.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The decisive factor for victory in the struggle against imperialist reaction...is the internal forces of the country concerned. Although foreign support is important in a war against foreign aggressors, to all intents and purposes it plays no more than a secondary role." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 560.)

Revolution and construction are carried out by each country and people as a unit and the decisive factor in the victory of

revolution is the internal forces of the country concerned.

Revolution is not dictated or imposed by outside forces but takes place to meet the desire and demand of the people in a given country for independence and is developed through their struggle.

Of course, external factor, that is, foreign support, is important in revolution and construction. But foreign support, no matter how big, plays no more than a secondary role in revolution and construction.

The driving force of revolution and construction is, to all intents and purposes, the people, the internal revolutionary forces of each country.

The driving force of revolution and construction is not objective material and economic conditions or external factor but the working masses. Here lies the revolutionary essence of the idea on the role of the masses of people in revolution and construction.

The working masses can be the strong driving force of revolution and construction because they are the most powerful and developed beings in the world.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The masses of working people are able to transform nature and society. It is they who conquer nature and create the material wealth and it is also they who overthrow the old society and build the new. The working masses are the strongest and wisest beings in the world." (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 134.)

The working masses can be the most powerful and developed beings in the world because they have an independent ideological consciousness.

They are the social forces who have the strongest independent ideological conscious-

ness.

Their independent ideological consciousness is strongest because they are not social forces depending on others for their existence but independent social forces hewing out their destiny by their own efforts.

Independent ideological consciousness enables them to give full play to independence and creativeness.

Their independent and creative activities to transform nature and society are a manifestation of their independence and creativeness which they can have because they have independent ideological consciousness.

Because they have independent ideological consciousness the working masses can be the most powerful and developed beings who remake the world purposefully in line with their will and demand.

Independent ideological consciousness enables men, the masses of people, to have a scientific understanding of laws of revolution and actively struggle to apply them to revolutionary practice.

In socialist society independent ideological consciousness makes it possible for the people to grasp the objective possibilities of social progress promptly and struggle purposefully to realize them. It also enables them to actively create conditions for making economic laws operate, struggle to apply them thoroughly to revolution and construction and thus greatly promote social progress.

The working masses can be the most powerful and developed beings in the world because they have a creative ability. No developed material beings have a creative ability to remake their surroundings in accord with their will and demand. Creative ability is an attribute inherent in men, the working masses.

The working masses are the only being with an unlimited ability to cognize the

world and remake it in keeping with their will and demand.

Scientific knowledge and techniques are essential to men in transforming nature and society and controlling the world. Creative human activity to remake nature and society requires deep knowledge of nature and society because its object is the objective world.

The working masses directly participate in creative labour and struggle to remake nature and society. So they know well about the objective reality and have an unlimited ability to understand and remake it.

This ability enables them to correctly understand the objective laws of the world and remake the surrounding world as required by them according to the laws.

The working masses can be the most powerful and developed beings in the world because they have an organized and united strength.

For their common desire and demand for independence they unite, cooperate with each other and are organized.

As they are organized and united they can display inexhaustible strength which is beyond compare with their strength quantitatively combined or with their individual strength.

Their organized and united strength enables them to greatly multiply their strength and wisdom in their activities to transform nature and society and concentrate their efforts on one aim and thus firmly guarantees success in revolution and construction.

As you have seen above, the idea that the working masses are the driving force of revolution and construction is the most scientific idea which fully clarifies the role of the working masses in revolution and construction and the laws of social revolution in our era.

Kim Chung Rae

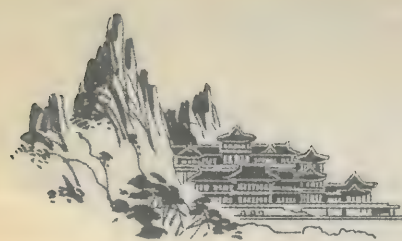
The Great Leader's Works Issued in Foreign Languages

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House issued in foreign languages a collection of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's works *For the Implementation of the Rural Theses* and an excerpt of his teachings *On Socialist Industrialization*.

The collection contains the works "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," "On Speeding Up Construction of Socialism in the Countryside and Solidly Developing the Counties," "Let Us Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes in Building a Socialist Countryside," "Some Problems Arising in the Complete Implementation of the

Theses on the Rural Question," "On Our Country's Experiences in the Solution of the Rural Question" (excerpt) and "Let Us Advance Our Socialist Agriculture onto a New Stage".

The excerpt clarifies the essence and necessity of socialist industrialization, preconditions for socialist industrialization, the policy of socialist industrialization and the struggle to carry it out, the characteristic features and significance of socialist industrialization, and the tasks for the further consolidation and development of the successes of industrialization.



Trip to Mt. Myohyang-san (1)

First Impressions

One day late in August we took a train on the Pyongyang-Manpo line for a trip to Mt. Myohyang-san.

The fascinatingly beautiful scenery outside the train recalled the following words of the great leader President Kim Il Sung to our minds:

"You can see scenic beauty everywhere in our country, but Mt. Myohyang-san is particularly well-known from ancient times for its wonderful and exquisite geographical features and idyllic scenery."

Toward sunset we arrived at the foot of Mt. Myohyang-san, one of our five celebrated mountains.

Peaks soared high into the sky. The mountain in the glow of sunset seemed to be a green silk embroidered with yellow and red flowers. Crystal streams gurgled over white pebbles in valleys full of fresh air and the fragrance of alpine plants.

Piro Peak, Pobwang Peak, Hyangro Peak and many other peaks and sheer cliffs of fantastic rocks looked like thousands of bristling spears or galloping horses.

Cataracts were roaring all round, charming our ears.

Seeing is believing. We could easily understand, as soon as we set our foot in the mountain, why people call it from ancient

times Myohyang-san (wonderful and fragrant mountain) and extol it as a combination of the sculptural beauty of Mt. Kumgang-san and the grandeur of Mt. Chiri.

We walked along the pavement. Soon we came before the mountaineering information map. There were three different mountaineering courses.

"In Mt. Myohyang-san you can see the scenic beauty of Korea," said a guide of the Myohyang-san Keeping General Bureau and proudly started to tell us about the beauty of the mountain....

Water falls from high steep cliffs like a silk drapery hanging from the sky at many places between Sangwonam, an old temple built in the Koryo era on the mid-slope of the mountain, and the Pobwang Peak, one of the main peaks of the mountain, making the mountaineers feel cool. The Inho-dae, a pavilion built on a queer-looking cliff, is the best commanding place of the mountain, which is accessible with the help of rope ladder.

To the right there are the roaring Sanju Falls, the Ryongyon Falls like a white dragon ascending to the sky and the Chonsin Falls like a silk drapery hanging from the sky.

Along the route from the Manpok Valley

to the Hyangro Peak there are giant rocky cliffs and cascades associated with amusing legends.

The valley, where there are the Murung Falls, Paldam Pools, Yuson Falls, Pison Falls and other Falls, is a land of mystery. Legends say that it was so beautiful that fairies used to come down here to enjoy the picturesque scenery.

The route to the Piro Peak, the highest peak of the mountain, abounds with unique natural wonders—primeval forests and alpine plants.

The high altitudes of the mountain are a "sea" of thick trees not to be seen at the foot, such as creeping juniper, creeping pinenut, blueberry and yellow rhododendron, etc.

After hearing the explanation about the mountaineering courses we inspected, before climbing the mountain, the buildings erected along the Hyangsan-chon Stream.

We saw first the Juvenile Corps members' mountaineering camp established to give school children wide knowledge of nature and make them courageous through mountaineering.

We saw next the Pohyon Temple in the thick hoary trees, which is partly conserved in the original state. The temple is now the Myohyangsan Museum.

The guide told us that many ancient remains in the mountain were a good reminder of our brilliant cultural tradition.

Across the stream we could see also the

6-storeyed International Friendship Exhibition with 13 green-tiled roofs standing in good harmony with the beautiful yet imposing mountain.

The exhibition displays numberless gifts sent to the great leader President Kim Il Sung from over 100 countries and many working people and foreign friends come to see them every day.

For a while we strolled along the stream, seeing the swarming fishes, before we reached an extraordinarily big ash tree. "This is a memorial tree," remarked our guide. Then he told us a story about it.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung visited this mountain one April day in 1954 and here under this ash tree he said that people should love and take good care of every tree and blade of grass in the fatherland.

Afterwards, too, he often visited the mountain. He came to this mountain in April this year and instructed to preserve well historic and cultural relics here and make the mountain a modern resort for the younger generation and working people.

From the guide's story we learned well how the mountain has become world-famous and attracts so many people today.

Meanwhile, darkness was gathering in the scenic valley. We turned our steps toward the hotel, determined to climb the mountain next day.

O Dok Yon

Changsan Cape Famous for Scenic Beauty



The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery."

If you go south along Monggumpo in an excursion boat, you will find a long cape stretching out into the West Sea of Korea.

This is Changsan Cape famous for its scenic beauty.

The cape, surrounded by multiform quartzite cliffs, offers a scenic wonder.

Fantastic rocks look like a part of rocks of ten thousand forms at the Manmulsang Peak of Mt. Kumgang-san, a celebrated mountain of Korea.

White-crested waves roll on and break upon wall-like rocky cliffs, throwing their diamond sprays into the air. These waves, green pines and wild roses are well blended into a beautiful picture. Particularly, a rock like a candlestick at the end of the cape attracts the eye.

The rock, 40 metres high, looks like square slates piled one another. Its upper part is thick and its lower part is slender. So it seems to fall when waves beat it, thrilling seers to the marrow.

On the north of the rock there is a rapids called "Imdangsu" into which Sim Chong, a dutiful daughter, is said to have thrown herself for 300 *sok* of polished rice to restore the sight to her blind father.

The rock has been called the "Gate to the Dragon Palace" because Sim Chong is said to have been led to the "Dragon Palace" from the rock.

The sunset of the cape is especially wonderful. When the red ball of the setting sun sinks below the horizon, the sea glows like molten iron in the furnace. In the distance fishing boats return to the port, flying the flag of big haul. The scenery is poetic indeed at this time.

The sea around the cape is rich in sea resources including tasty fishes. Southern and northern plants grow together and the cape is protected as a floral reserve.

Monggumpo and Kumipo linked with the cape are famous scenic spots of our country.

They, famed for snow-white sandy beaches and green pine woods, are the best bath resort or summer resort on our west coast for working people and youth and children.

Monggumpo and Kumipo are also abundant in natural resources. The world-famous silver-like sand here is widely used for the raw material of glass. The sandy beaches are famous for *Taeduhwangryong*, *Pangpung* and other precious medicinal herbs. In ancient times many foreigners came here by boat to obtain them.

For their peculiar seascape the cape, Monggumpo and Kumipo are loved by our people.



Visit to Central Zoo (1)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "In future we must turn the Taesongsan Pleasure Park into a fine cultural recreation centre for people and a centre for educating the working people in the revolutionary traditions and patriotism."

The Central Zoo is situated at the foot of Mt. Taesong in the suburbs of Pyongyang, about 8 kilometres away from the city heart. It covers an area of nearly 300 hectares.

There are various native and exotic wildlife in 40 or more houses, big or small.

From this issue our magazine gives a note of inspection.

Pond of Waterfowl

It was afternoon when we visited the zoo. After entering the front gate of the zoo,

White stork



we walked along the pavement running straight through the growths of trees, when our ears were charmed by the beautiful and queer welcome songs of various birds.

When we reached a waterfowl pond of thousands of square metres, the chief of the technical department of the zoo who came out to greet us said, "This is the waterfowl pond. Here are hundreds of rare waterfowl of more than 30 species. The pond is so beautiful that even wild fowl come down on passage."

Picturesque was the waterfowl pond. Weeping willows covered the man-made islet and rocks resembled those of Mt. Kumgang-san in their fantastic shapes, blending into one with wild ducks, cranes, snowy swans and other water birds.

A breeding girl rowed out a small boat to the middle of the pond and scattered feed over the water. Water birds came together at once—osprey, spoonbill, pelican, wild duck and what not—emulating each other in diving.

And white storks with long necks and legs pleased inspectors. They waded water and nimbly caught jumping fish between their beaks.

A pair of white storks came nearer to us and shrieked continuously clattering their upper and lower mandibles. Seeing us dumbfounded, the girl breeder said with a smile, "They are greeting you, expressing a welcome. It's a fun, isn't it?" And she went on, "They are solitary by nature. But if tamed well by men, they hang about them for feed." The chief of the technical department said to us beholding the white storks, "White stork is our resident which breeds and winters in our country. It lays usually three or four eggs at a time between March and April. Today its hunting is

prohibited in our country and its wintering grounds are fully protected."

We strolled around the pond fringed with weeping willows, hearing the welcome notes of white storks. Spoonbills were catching fish skilfully churning water with the spoon-like black bills and a pair of swans hissed in a strange tone moving their bills up and down as if to caress each other.

Indeed we were amused for a while with the water birds, forgetful of passing time.

Meanwhile, the pond was going to be dyed beautifully with evening glow.

Our companion said, "The best scene at the beautiful pond is white cranes at dusk." And he took us to the pool, where we saw a pair of white cranes dancing and spinning on the waterside. The he-crane was whooping, flapping the wings and his mate chimed in with him, with her wings kept furled. They looked like dancing a waltz.

School children uttered exclamations of joy at the sight.

It was really a rare sight for us to see. Our companion seemed to have seen through our mind itching to know of the breeding habits of white crane and told us like this; "White crane is the biggest in size and longest in life of all our birds. It weighs six to eight kilogrammes and its wings spread as long as 65 to 70 centimetres. Mild and wary by nature, it affects a safe, calm



White crane

place. It, if pleased, delights in the pair dance at dawn and dusk."

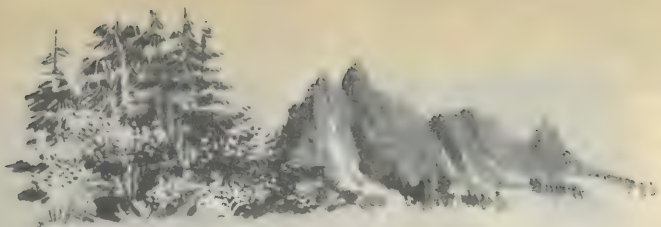
Flocks of wild geese and wild ducks came from nowhere and alighted stealthily on the pond. They may be visitants coming again attracted by its scenic beauty.

Stillness started to reign over the pond. And birds' chirpings crescendoed all the more.

Son Yu Gong

Waterfowl pond





Nature Reserve Of Mt. Oga

There lies a mountain 1,227 metres above sea level on the border of Chagang and Ryanggang Provinces in the northwest of our country. It is Mt. Oga.

It is called so from olden times because it has five peaks. It is a mountain of granite and limestone.

The primeval forest in the mountain is a famous nature reserve in our country.

There grow about 670 kinds of plants in the reserve.

The reserve is thickly wooded with fir, pinenut, silver fir, aralia and betula trees which are 400-500 years old. Some trees are over 1,000 years old. There are also trees which produce over 30 kilogrammes of pine nuts each a year.

There are more than 180 kinds of medicinal plants including wild *insam*, mushroom, angelica and schizandra. There also grow wild vines, wild grapes and other wild fruit trees, dye-offering trees, and ornamental plants.

There are also many wild animals in the reserve.

There live over 30 kinds of wild animals including bear weighing 500 kilogrammes, leopard, wild boar, roe deer, goral and squirrel and 130 kinds of birds including mandarin duck, owl and woodpecker.

The reserve serves as a zoological-botanical garden for the education of the students and scientific research.



SERIAL

Modern History of Korea (16)

4. GROWTH OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE NATIONAL UNITED FRONT MOVEMENT AND ENERGETIC PROMOTION OF PREPARATIONS FOR FOUNDING THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Picture-Album "Mt. Kumgang-san" Published in Foreign Languages

Recently a picture-album "Mt. Kumgang-san" was published in foreign languages in our country.

It shows vividly world-famous Mt. Kumgang-san in order of Inner Kumgang, Outer Kumgang and Sea Kumgang according to sightseeing routes.

It gives pictures of beautiful peaks, rocks, valleys and pools—Manmulsang (Peak of Ten Thousand Forms), the Okryu Valley with the crystal-clear water flowing, the Kuryong Falls, one of the three famous falls in our country, and Chongsokjong, Samil Lake, the Manpok Valley and the Myonggyongdae Rock.

It also contains pictures of historic remains including old buildings and stone pagodas showing our people's wisdom and talents.

It gives pictures of *Kumgangchorong* (*Kumgangsania asiatica*) and *Kumgangguksu* (*Pentactica rupicola*) and other endemic plants and animals.

It also shows our happy people having a pleasant time in the mountain, using various facilities for holidaymakers.



While vigorously pushing forward the anti-Japanese national united front movement and the preparations for party founding, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung rallied the communist ranks, revolutionary forces and patriotic forces organizationally and systematically on a nationwide scale. In order to rally the communist ranks and the revolutionary and patriotic forces as many as possible, he made sure that the party and ARF organizations were expanded on a nationwide scale.

To this end, Comrade Kim Jong Suk, Kwon Yong Byok, Kim Ju Hyon, Chi Tae Hwan, Pak Rok Gum and many other political workers were dispatched to different places. Surmounting all sorts of difficulties and hardships caused by the strict guard of the enemy, they carried through the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy on the national united front movement and the preparations for party founding.

Expansion of the ARF Network

The political-military activities of the KPRA units and the active struggle of the political workers resulted in rapid expansion of the party organizations and ARF lower organizations bearing various names.*

* Admitting the successful organizational and political work of the KPRA units and political workers, a journalist patronized by the Japanese imperialists in those days said:

"...The communist bandits (so the enemy called the KPRA disparagingly—Quoter.) establish connections with wandering people tactfully, win them over to their side and are doing their utmost to communize XXX areas and fan the anti-Manchurian and anti-Japanese sentiments. This tactic is indeed very subtle and reasonable...so these people are thoroughly placed under their control.

To take an instance, they wipe out or subdue the local rebels who plague the wandering people and win their confidence first. Then they hold lecture meetings on "the overthrow of Japanese imperialism" and scatter anti-Manchurian and anti-Japanese leaflets. Falling into this reasonable tactic, the nomadic people regard them as a savior whom they have long awaited and admired. And anti-Japanese associations are formed at once and the revolutionary army has the wandering people at its beck and call. Accordingly, wherever they appear, there is a rise of anti-Manchurian and anti-Japanese sentiments and the inculcation of the communist thought, which is their objective." (*Flower on the Border Line*, Sinuiju, Apgang Daily News Office, December 5, 1936, pp. 23-24.)

The party and ARF organizations were set up systematically from above to below in the wide areas around Mt. Paekdu-san and various legal and illegal mass organizations were also organized and started their activities. In the Changbai area along the Amnok-gang River was formed the county committee of the ARF which had under it district associations, branches and chapters, and the ARF network spread throughout the county.

In the semi-guerrilla zones around Mt. Paekdu-san the political workers infiltrated into the enemy's ruling and subsidized organs and even the enemy's military organizations. This was of very great importance in paralyzing the enemy's ruling function and ensuring the activities of the KPRA units and the revolutionary organizations.

The ARF network spread far and wide in different parts of Korea.

Acting upon the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of national united front, the political workers dispatched to different parts in Korea reorganized the existing anti-Japanese organizations into the local organizations of the ARF, and at the same time, formed new organizations of various names according to the strata and localities to suit the specific features of the localities and the socio-political composition and preparedness of the inhabitants. These organizations were formed and functioned in absolute secrecy.*

* Revealing a part of the expansion of the ARF network in those days, a Japanese imperialist police document pointed out:

Kim Il Sung himself called in Pak Dal, a resident in Unhung Subcounty, Kapsan County,

South Hamgyong Province, in December 1936 and gave directives on the organizational activity. Meanwhile, either the political workers sent out secretly to Changbai County were instructed to expand an organizational network by themselves gradually from the opposite side of the border, or they were sent out to visit their friends and related persons or their native places in secrecy to expand the network. In this manner the network spread to more than ten important places in North Pyongan, North and South Hamgyong Provinces, including such militarily important areas in Korea as Hungnam, Hamhung, Wonsan and Sinuiju.... The organization was named the ARF, the Korean National Liberation Union, the Association of Political Friends, the Anti-Japanese Association, the Anti-Japanese Group or others which would help rouse the national sentiments of the Koreans in particular. Thus the persons with common interests are mustered." (*Recent Situation of Public Peace in Korea*, Police Affairs Bureau of the Government-General of Korea, 1938, p. 410.)

The ARF network expanded in wider areas as the days went by. Lower organs of the ARF were formed in different forms in North and South Hamgyong Provinces, North and South Pyongan Provinces, Kangwon Province, Kyonggi Province, South Kyongsang Province and in towns and villages all over the country in a well-adjusted system.

Thanks to the great revolutionary thought and wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the great appeal of the ARF Ten-Point Programme and Inaugural Declaration which he himself drafted, hundreds of thousands of people joined the ARF in spite of the Japanese imperialists' cruel suppression.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The ARF played a great role in explaining the aims and tasks of our national-liberation struggle to the broad masses of the people and mobilizing and rallying all the patriotic forces of Korea under the banner of joint struggle for the country's liberation." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Writings*, Korean ed., Vol. IV, 1960, pp. 293-94.)

Workers, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals, urban petty bourgeoisie, small and medium traders and factory owners, nationalists, patriotic religionists and other broad sections of people were enlisted in the ARF.

Even the members of the "Independence

Army" who had once been antagonistic towards the Communists supported the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF and participated in the anti-Japanese national united front movement. Later they were incorporated into the KPRA.*

* The Independence Army unit (its only remaining unit at that time) in south Manchuria led by Ryang Se Bong and later by Choe Yun Gu after his death responded to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's appeal to rise in the anti-Japanese national united front movement (See the initial number of the monthly *Samil Wolgan*) and the whole of the unit was incorporated into the KPRA in March 1938.

Many progressive followers of the Chondo Religion, too, took an active part in the movement for the ARF.* Adherents of the Chondo faith in Pungsan and other localities formed the ARF chapters by themselves and conducted vigorous activities.

* The Chondo Religion rose in Korea in the 19th century and spread rapidly over wide areas of Korea. Its followers took an active part in the March First Uprising in 1919. When the ARF was organized and its Ten-Point Programme was announced, not only the ordinary believers but also the upper crust actively responded to it.

In November 1936, Li Jon Hwa, Chairman of the Changbai County Committee of the Chondo Religion, and many of its members joined the ARF organizations, and Pak In Jin, head of a local Chondoist community, and other leaders and believers of this religion joined the ARF and rendered active service.

Reporting on this under the heading "Mr. X, Top-ranking Leader of the Chondo Religion, Personally Calls on Our ARF Representative," the monthly *Samil Wolgan*, the organ of the ARF, wrote:

"...Mr. X, XX member of the Chondo Religion which has a strong mass basis at home and abroad is said to have visited our representative Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung out of his ardent patriotism....

"He expressed his personal approval of our ARF Programme and all our advocacies. At the same time, he clarified his readiness to send one million young believers of the Chondo Religion to the front for Korean independence and made a solemn promise that he would keep closer contacts with the ARF in the future." (The initial number of the monthly *Samil Wolgan*, December 1936.)

With the expansion of the ARF network, the broad masses of all strata were rallied and the ties between the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the masses of the people became closer, and the popular support for the KPRA was activated as never before. The people in the Mt. Paekdu-san base and around it and even the people in the area considerably distant from it rendered extensive support to the KPRA not only politically and ideologically but also materially.

The ARF organizations actively organized the enlistment of the ardent youth in the KPRA while leading the masses of the people to various forms of anti-Japanese and anti-stooge struggles.

As a result, a great number of patriotic young people at home joined it, in addition to over 300 young people around Mt. Paekdu-san who joined it in a few months after August 1936.*

* About this, the monthly *Samil Wolgan*, organ of the ARF, wrote in its first number:

"Expansion of the National Liberation Front; Ardent Young Patriotic People of Courage Join General Kim Il Sung's Unit One after Another: "(XX Press) The gun-reports of justice, the cry of liberation coming from the areas along the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang rivers with the expansion of the sacred...anti-Japanese national revolutionary front in Manchuria stir up the militant spirit of the passionate young people and patriotic warriors in our country!

"Ardent youths, patriotic men of courage in different places in the northwestern part of Korea cross the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang rivers in groups of 7 or 8 every day to join... the units led by General Kim Il Sung.

"After that, in the period of a full month the number of the new anti-Japanese soldiers reached more than 90 and it is said that as they are well acquainted with the terrains, roads and the actual conditions of various parts in the interior of Korea, they have volunteered to lead the van in the advance into the interior of Korea as the vanguards of the armed ranks.

"Extremely terrified by this, the Japanese enemy is reportedly making every effort to guard the border." (The first number of the monthly *Samil Wolgan*, December 1936.)

One of the important tasks of the ARF organizations around Mt. Paekdu-san was to organize and guide the guerrilla production units.

These units were organized with the excellent youths among the ARF members as the backbone. They were the nonstanding armed units which engaged in labour and military activities. They reconnoitred the enemy's movements, did away with the vicious stooges, lent military material assistance to the KPRA and, if necessary, took part in the battle to support the KPRA units.

With the formation of the guerrilla production units and the daily growth of their ranks, the areas around Mt. Paekdu-san were further consolidated as the hidden semi-guerrilla zone defended secretly by the KPRA, the standing army, and by the nonstanding popular armed forces.

According as the KPRA carried on brisk activities in reliance on the Mt. Paekdu-san base and the network of the ARF rapidly expanded, the Korean people came to have a feeling of infinite adoration and confidence toward the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; they were firmly resolved to entrust all their destinies to him and fight on resolutely.* Thus broad revolutionary, patriotic forces were closely united around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

* Referring to this, even a Japanese imperialist police document wrote:

"...A great many people support both openly and secretly... Kim Il Sung... who is operating from Changbai County. They look on him as a great world figure and the savior of the Korean nation and respect and revere him." (*Written Evidence on the Hyesan Case*, Hyesan Police Station, p. 29.)

Energetic Preparations for Founding the Communist Party

The organizational and ideological preparations for founding a party proceeded successfully on a nationwide scale in the course of the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the expansion of the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

In accordance with the policy set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung, the work of laying the organizational and ideological foundations for party founding was pushed on in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and also with the united front movement and the ARF movement, with the result that a signal success was scored in this sphere.

Communists were brought up and trained without letup through the ARF network and, on this basis, the party organizations and groups rapidly grew in number. Meanwhile, the Communists who had been active separately in different parts were widely drawn into either the party organizations or the ARF organizations.

Thus, in the course of the expansion of the party and ARF organizations, the communist ranks were rallied organizationally and systematically in a very wide scope and the organizational backbone for party founding strengthened rapidly.

The ideological preparations for founding a party, too, made progress.

As the revolutionary impact of the anti-Japanese armed struggle gained in scope and strength and the movement for the ARF was developed, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great Juche idea, Juche-oriented revolutionary line and its embodiment—the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF—became an invariable guideline and a revolutionary banner for the Korean communist movement and the Korean revolution. No bigoted sectarians, pseudo-Communists and narrow-minded nationalists could dare openly oppose it. Thanks to this great guiding idea and revolutionary banner, the communist ranks' unity of ideology and purpose was strengthened indestructibly and the ideological foundation for party founding laid firmly.

With the creation of a broad revolutionary force through the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national united front movement, the mass base for party founding, too, was further solidified.

In vigorously pushing forward the preparatory work for party founding and the united front movement, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave special importance to the question as to how to deal with the Communists and revolutionaries active at home.

He sent political workers to various localities at home to make contacts with the Communists and revolutionaries there. At the same time, he personally met them and gave them concrete guidance.

In the winter of 1936 and the spring of 1937 he received the reports on the situation of the anti-Japanese movement at home from Comrade Pak Dal who was active in the Kapsan area, explained the Juche-oriented line of the Korean revolution and its strategic and tactical policies to him and elucidated the fighting tasks and plan of action for the Communists at home. Later on he gave constant guidance to the Communists at home. He kindly taught them to oppose all hues of sectarian tendencies, achieve the unity of the communist ranks and do solid preparatory work for party founding.

He gave concrete explanation of the policy of building party organizations from the bottom upwards. Criticizing the phenomenon that some people indulged in a profitless controversy on the question as to which should be organized first, the party organizations or the mass organizations, he taught that a party organization could be formed first where it was possible and then mass organizations under its guidance and that if conditions were not yet mature enough for forming a party organization, mass organizations could be formed first and then a party organization with their best members.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also severely criticized the tendency to think that the Comintern would help found a party or that a party could be founded only after the approval and ratification of the Comintern. He stressed more than once that it was not the ratification or approval of anybody that Marx founded a communist party and that the heart of the matter was not whether or not there was the approval of the Comintern but that the Korean Com-

munists should found a party on their own and lead the Korean revolution correctly.

He first formed a party group with Comrade Pak Dal and other Communists inside Korea.

He lucidly explained to them the line of anti-Japanese national united front and how to implement it.

In those days, in various localities of Korea there was a strong tendency to "Left" closed-doorism which prevented the union of the broad anti-Japanese forces. This was due to the organization of a "red trade union," "red peasants' union," "Leftwing trade union," and so on.

Criticizing such tendency, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that the Communists should strive to unite workers, peasants and other broad people of all classes and strata opposed to Japanese imperialism, putting the line of anti-Japanese national united front in the forefront. He gave a clear exposition of the Programme, Statutes, Inaugural Declaration of the ARF and explained the need to organize lower organizations of the ARF in wide areas of Korea and rally the masses of the people of all strata under the banner of the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF.

In accordance with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean National Liberation Union, one of the ARF organizations inside Korea, was formed in Kapsan in January 1937. Later the ARF lower organizations expanded more rapidly on a nationwide scale, and consequently, the preparatory work for the founding of a party progressed apace successfully.

Following on the success gained in the anti-Japanese national united front movement and the preparations for party founding, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically pushed forward the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

(To be continued)





ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION

Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (1)

—How Did Our Ancestors Study?—

In room No. 6 on the 4th floor we saw relics and materials showing how our ancestors studied.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"You should know that even though they used to be in need, the Korean people are very intelligent.... Because they have known poverty, the Korean people also have a greater thirst for knowledge than others."

From the exhibits in the room we learned that our working people, as the respected and beloved leader pointed out, had a great thirst for knowledge because they lived a hard life.

The guide said that as the exploiter classes did not set up schools working people built schools for their children. And she pointed to a document on display.

According to the document, the Koguryo

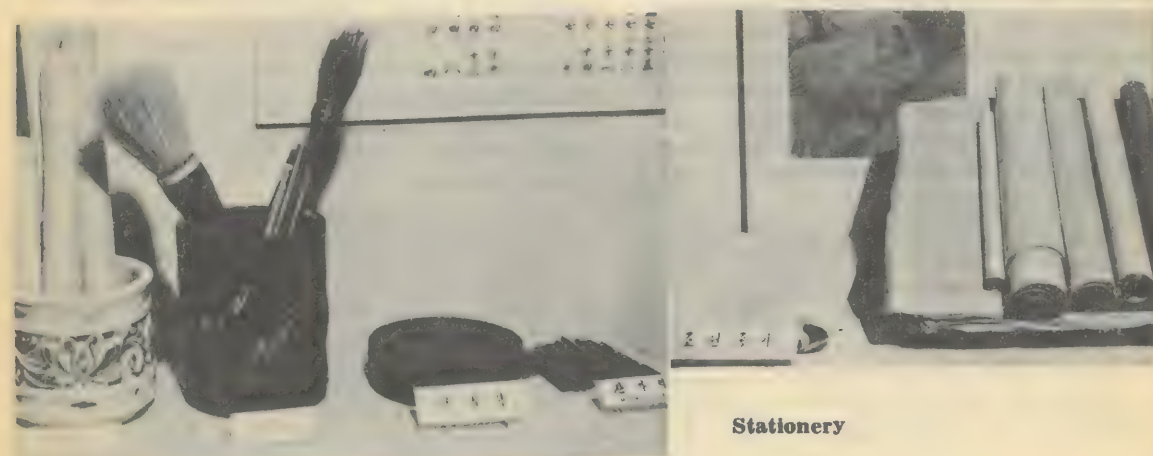
people erected a school called *kyongdang* in each village over 1,600 years ago to teach their children archery and letters.

Afterwards our ancestors built schools called *sodang* in villages to teach their children reading and writing.

Such *kyongdang* and *sodang* were mostly built jointly by common people by pooling their strength and properties in order to give schooling to their children.

On display was the painting *Sodang* by Kim Hong Do, our famous painter in the 18th century.

The painting vividly shows a *sodang* in the feudal age through its teacher and children. A boy is falteringly reciting sweating hard before the bushy-whiskered teacher and another boy waits in a fidget for his turn, turning over the leaves of a book. And the third boy prompts the



Stationery



Arithmetical book and sand table used for penmanship

reciter from behind the second. The teacher grimaces at the sight. Other boys play, doing what they like.

The guide said to us taken by the painting:

"Today the universal eleven-year compulsory education has been introduced and our rising generation study free of charge to their hearts' content at modern kindergartens and schools of all levels under the wise guidance and profound concern of the respected and beloved leader and the glorious Party centre. But in the old days several children studied without desks in a shabby school called *sodang* as shown in this painting.

But even this kind of school did not exist in every village. There was one school for every two or three villages and at that children had to pay tuition. So poor children could not attend even such school because they had no money. And they learned by themselves at home while working. Women were despised and so they hardly studied. But our ancestors strove to learn."

Exhibits at the museum clearly showed that after the invention of the Korean alphabet in 1444 our people learned more zealously. And they attested to the superiority of our alphabet which is most advanced and scientific and easy to learn. For this reason our alphabet spread among the people as soon as it was invented.

The museum also exhibits a "sand table" which was used by poor children for learning writing letters hundreds of years ago. It is a square wooden box with fine sand in it. In exploiter society they used it for paper as they were poor.

Seeing all these exhibits, we felt deeply grateful again to the respected and beloved leader and the glorious Party centre that gratified the age-old desire of our people for study.

Then we proceeded to the next room to see relics and materials showing our ancestors' family life.

Li Yong Gang

Painting: "Sodang" (Village School)



Tokchon Sheer Silk

Our ancestors started to weave silk fabrics thousands of years ago.

Our silk was an important export item well known to the neighbouring countries.

The famous Tokchon sheer silk was one of such silk fabrics.

It was named so because it was produced in large quantities in Tokchon of South Pyongan Province.

It is especially good for women's spring, summer and autumn clothes. Lined sheer silk lends ethereal beauty like mottled mackerel clouds floating in the sky. It makes the figures of men and women more graceful and nicer.

This silk fabric shows the remarkable weaving skill of our ancestors.

Generally, cloth weaving started with plain weaving. But this sheer silk is woven in a unique way. It is good in ventilation for its gauzy texture, good as well for health since it is not sticky to the skin. As it reflects sunlight well, it is refreshing to the eye and

makes the wearer of its clothes feel pleasant.

Ordinary silks are not strong to the sun, but this sheer silk stands well the sun heat because it contains sericin which is found only in raw silk.

Like this, this sheer silk is a high-quality one in view of weaving technique and chemical treatment.

Our ancestors wove patterned, chequered and other sheer silks already towards the 14th century.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung visited the Tokchon Silk Mill and instructed to plant many more mulberries to increase the output of sheer silks, saying that Tokchon was renowned for its sheer silk from ancient times.

Today our silk mills in Tokchon, Anju and other places are increasing their output and variety of sheer silks, carrying forward the fine tradition and modernizing their production.



LEGEND

Iron Axe and Gold Axe

Once upon a time there lived a mother and her only son in a mountain village called Saemgol.

They worked hard all the year round. But they hardly kept the pot boiling because of the exploitation of a landlord. Mother fell ill and lay in bed.

The son wanted to buy his mother medicine, but had no money. He went to the landlord's and asked the landlady to lend him some money as a favour. But the greedy woman flatly refused, scolding: "It matters nothing to me whether your mother lives or dies. If I lend you money you can never pay it back, I dare say." And she drove him out.

He gathered firewood climbing up and down mountains and sold it in the market. One day he was passing the landlord's counting money on his palm. At this sight the landlady asked him how much he had got and where he had gathered firewood.

He said he had collected firewood at Pawi Valley. She snarled: "Don't you know that is our mountain?" She snatched money from his hand.

He wept and wept in sorrow.

But he did not give up and went again to Pawi Valley to gather firewood for his poor mother.

He chopped wood with axe. Exhausted, he leant against a tree and looked up at the sky without any thought. He saw wild grapes growing overhead. He plucked some of them and put them to his mouth. But he thought of his mother ill in bed and wrapped them in dry leaves with utmost care and went on.

Faltering, he brought down his axe with all his might but the axe slipped off his hands into a nearby lake.

He dropped down and wept on the shore. A goldfish suddenly showed its head above the water and asked him: "You boy! What are you crying for?"

He told what had happened to him. He said between sobs: "I must have the axe to cut wood and get medicines for my sick mother. But I've lost it now!..."

The goldfish pitied him. It went down to its mother to tell his story to her. The mother goldfish was also sorry for him and said: "What a pity! Take our gold axe to him!"



The little fish went up again with a gold axe. He stared at the axe in astonishment and exclaimed: "Isn't it a gold axe, eh? But mine is an iron axe."

"Then, just wait a little. I'll try to look for it," said the little fish and went down again.

The little fish found the iron axe and told its mother the story. The mother fish said: "He is an honest boy. Take both axes to him." The little fish turned up again with the axes and asked him: "Is this yours?"

"O, yes, it's mine," he replied. "It's just mine."

The fish gave him the gold axe, too. But he refused.

"This is a present to you, a poor and honest boy, from my mother."

He came home with the gold axe in great delight.

To chop wood and cook for his ailing mother, he struck down the gold axe with all his might. The moment light flashed in the thatched hut and there appeared a grand tile-roofed house.

Mother and son came out of the house, stood there agape for a while, and then hugged each other for joy.

The youngest son of the landlord chanced to see the scene. He ran to his house and told his mother what he saw.

The wife of the landlord came to the boy and heard the story of the gold axe. She took her son to the lake like a mad woman.

She made her son change into rags and told him to cut wood.

Pretending to cut wood, he threw his axe into the lake with all his might, sat down there and feigned crying over the lost axe.

Soon the goldfish came up to the water

surface with the iron axe. "Isn't this yours?" asked it. The landlord's son raised his head and looked at his axe. He grumbled: "What? Mine is gold-made, you know?"

The goldfish disappeared into the water and came up again with a gold axe. "Is this yours?" it demanded. The landlord's son snatched the axe, saying: "This is mine!"

The goldfish slowly vanished into the water. The landlord's wife and her son hurried home out of their breath. She cried for joy: "This is just a gold axe, but how nice it will be if it were as big as a pounder!... hi, hi, hi...."

The axe swelled up in a twinkling to the size of a pounder and rose erect and spun.

The landlord's wife knelt before the axe and, bowing to it, said: "Almighty axe! I beg you to pull down my house and build the largest mansion like a palace...." Before she spoke out, pillars fell down and eaves crumbled to pieces. She and her son were buried to death under the falling tiled roof.

Thus, the greedy, lying landlady and her son died and the honest boy and his mother lived long happily.



HISTORICAL STORY

General Yongae Somun

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "From olden times the Korean people rose as one man in a holy war to defend their country and they repulsed the aggressors each time an invasion occurred. They defended their country heroically as recorded in 5,000 years of honoured history."

In our country with a history of 5,000 years there are many stories of patriotic generals who distinguished themselves in the fights against foreign invaders.

Here is the story of General Yongae Somun of Koguryo known as the strongest kingdom in Korean history.

Yongae Somun was renowned for his bravery in repulsing Tang's invaders in the mid-7th century. He was clever and good at military art from childhood. He grew an excellent horseman, a skilled archer and fencer. He always carried five swords with him. There was no warrior to match him.

In his days Koguryo was in constant threat of invasion by the Tang Dynasty across the borders. So, in order to repulse the invasion, Koguryo built 1,000-ri long walls from Puyo in the north to Palhae Bay in the south.

The long walls were erected for 16 years, starting in 631 A.D.

While the people of the whole land toiled for defences, however, the King and the nobles indulged in their idle life and pleasure-seeking; they feared the formidable aggressors of Tang and complied with their demands.

They even dug out Kyonggwon, a large grave built in a symbol of Koguryo's victory in the war against Sui, the predecessor of Tang (the grave containing the skulls of the vanquished Sui warriors remained a source of terror for the aggressors). Even the minute map of the Kingdom was handed over to invaders.

Such capitulationist behaviours of the court aroused the indignation of the people. It was an act unpardonable to the people who lived for hundreds of years without bowing their heads before other peoples.

It was Yongae Somun who felt irresistible resentment, more than anybody else, against the court.

Seeing this, the King and his followers in the court plotted to kill him. General Yongae got the wind of their intrigue, slayed the corrupted and incompetent King and nobles, and took the highest post of Makriji of the Kingdom.

He was then 27 years old.

Now that their aggressive ambition failed because of General Yongae, the Tang rulers busied themselves making pleas of invasion, slandering him falsely.

The General, though, never felt small. He shattered to pieces Tang's intervention, demonstrating the unchallengeable, stout spirit of the Koguryo people sustained for long centuries.

Once a messenger by the name of Jiang Om

came to meddle arrogantly in Koguryo's internal affairs. But General Yongae showed not an iota of submission. Seeing that their diplomatic dealing went fruitless, the Tang rulers made haste with armed invasion. Danger was imminent.

General Yongae issued ordinances throughout the land to make stocks of food and arms, reinforce the 1,000-ri walls and rebuilt the fortress on Liao line, while forming allies with neighbouring kingdoms to isolate Tang.

In 645, Tang's monarch-ringleader of the invasion came in the direction of Liadong Province of Koguryo, taking several hundred thousand soldiers, navies and cavalries.

He lifted the suspending bridge over the Liao River after his men crossed it, so as not to allow anyone to retreat.

The patriotic Koguryo army and people beat back the invaders day and night. But at last the Liadong Fortress collapsed in face of the firing attacks of the enemy incomparably superior in numbers.

The front moved to the Ansi Fortress. General Yongae, leading his legions reinforced by 150,000 warriors, cut the enemy's route and applied a skilful tactic of seizing it by encircling it.

The battle of Ansi Fortress continued for months. The 100,000 patriotic people dealt fatal blows to the enemy and at length the bat-

tle ended in Koguryo's victory.

The King of Tang narrowly escaped from death and deplored, "Who'd made me attack Koguryo?"

At the time of his fleeing, the King offered General Yongae a bow and armoured suit to earn his favour. But the latter never showed an attitude of compliance.

Later on too, the aggressors of Tang made several attacks only to meet miserable defeats.

The recorded history says that Tang's King was so badly hit in the battle against Koguryo, he left a word at his death-bed that no attack would be advisable.

General Yongae, after he took power, fought hundreds of battles against Tang invaders and won all of them.

The famous General Im A Siang of Tang died in the battle against General Yongae and the soldiers of notorious Bang Hiao Tai and his 13 sons were killed too.

People of Tang were so frightened of General Yongae that even a crying child stopped crying at the words "Yongae Somun is coming!"

Yongae Somun was a source of terror and incarnation of fright for the aggressors. He was a general of nobility and his services were not beyond the class limitations, but the name of General Yongae Somun is widely known among our people for his mercilessness and bravery against the foes.

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(Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State)



Confederal State's Measures for Transport and Communications

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader President Kim Il Sung set forth an epoch-making proposal to achieve national reunification by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo through the union of the north and the south and clarified measures for transport and communications in his ten-point policy of the confederal state.

He said:

"...the DCRK should reopen the suspended transport and communications between north and south and ensure free utilization of the means of transport and communications in all parts of the country."

Transport and communications constitute the artery and nervous system of a country.

Our fellow countrymen, who have lived as a homogeneous nation over a long period in one and same land, are undergoing untold misery and sufferings because of the bisection of the territory and the severance of transport and communications.

Families, relatives and friends have been unable to see or hear from each other for 36 long years, torn apart in the north and south owing to the division.

This tragedy must be ended as soon as possible.

All people in the north and south of Korea earnestly desire to travel north and south freely, write to each other and open telegraph and telephone services.

Therefore, according to the policy of the confederal government, the broken transport and communications should be restored between north and south and the free use of the means of transport and communications should be ensured on a nationwide scale.

This is the only way to end the national tragedy and rejoin the severed national ties

and fully realize political, economic and cultural exchange and cooperation between north and south and increase the might of the confederal state.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced concrete measures to be taken to restore transport and communications and effectively use them.

The confederal state should restore all the railways and motorways linking the north and the south and open ship and air lines to ensure the free travel of people and freight transport by land, sea and air between the two zones.

Further, it should take steps to open telegraph and telephone services and an unrestricted postal service between all areas of the north and the south.

The confederal government should ensure that the north and the south jointly use all means of transport and the post and telegraph facilities and, further, gradually go over to their joint operation, so that in future the transport and communications of the whole country are unified.

The measures of the confederal state for transport and communications reflect the unanimous desire of the entire people in two zones of Korea and show the only correct way to develop transport and communications with success after the country's reunification.

For its justness the ten-point political programme of the unified state set forth by the great leader is warmly supported by the entire Korean people and the honest-minded people of the world.

Our people will continue to do their best to attain the country's independent, peaceful reunification as early as possible and realize the policy of the confederal government.

Li Chong Nam

“Only General Kim Il Sung Can Save Our Fellow Countrymen”

Last March 25 there was a criminal “National Assembly election” in south Korea. A writing expressing boundless reverence for the great leader President Kim Il Sung was found in a ballot box at the “polling booth” in Tong Ward, Kwangju, making the enemy tremble with fear.

It read:

“We are now making preparations for a genuine election to choose the great leader General Kim Il Sung as the leader of reunified Korea.

Nothing can deprive the people of their firm faith and desire seated deeply in their hearts.

Long live General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation!

Long live the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryol!”

It continued: “Kwangjuites have already expressed their will together with all people. We people regard only General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, as the leader of our nation. We will entrust our destiny entirely to him and follow him to the end.”

An old man, surnamed Kim, in Kapyong County, Kyonggi Province, said to his villagers who were worried about this year’s farming in tears:

“Last year crop failed and the world’s peo-

ple clamoured about starvation. But the north gathered rich harvest. This owes entirely to General Kim Il Sung who set forth the agriculture-first policy and wisely led the people to implement it.”

He stressed: “Only General Kim Il Sung can save our fellow countrymen. You must always remember that only when we faithfully follow his leadership we can be prosperous and happy.”

A woman, surnamed Hwang, in Taegu, said to her son and daughter-in-law on their wedding day:

“Your father fought for the country’s reunification following the policy of General Kim Il Sung. He died in prison.

At my last meeting he asked me to, when you grow up and get married, let you and your wife know what a family ours is. And he said earnestly, ‘The only way for our nation to live is to follow General Kim Il Sung. For him the whole family should fight at the risk of life.’

This is what I would like to tell you on this happy wedding day.”

Later, she and the newly-wedded couple, with boundless respect for the great leader, prepared a gift embroidering letters on silk: “We heartily wish the sun of the nation General Kim Il Sung good health and a long life!”

“Song of Reunification”

*Our desire is reunification.
We even dream about reunification.
Let’s reunify the country
Even at cost of our lives.*

*Reunification brings our people to life,
Restores the country to us,
Fellow countrymen, unite
For independent reunification!*

This is the “song of reunification” made and sung by the south Korean people.

The song fully reflects the earnest desire of our people for the reunification of the divided country. So it touches their heartstrings.

The south Korean people started to sing this song in the 1950s. Today, thirty years after, the song is widely popular among school children, students out in resistance for democracy and even among white-haired old people.

The resistants fought resolutely against the enemy last year, singing this song at the top of their voice, during the heroic Kwangju popular uprising which produced a worldwide sensation.

The country’s reunification is the south Korean people’s earnest desire and it is their unanimous resolution to reunify their country even at the cost of their lives.

A Korean saying goes: Even mountains and rivers change in a decade. But no change has come to Korea though 36 years have passed

since the country’s division. Korea still remains divided because of the occupation of south Korea by the foreign forces and the “two Koreas” plot of the cutthroat Chon Du Hwan military fascist junta.

The tragic national division has brought untold misery upon the Korean people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: “For our nation today nothing is more precious than reunification and there is no more pressing task than reunifying the country.”

Indeed, national reunification is the unanimous desire and supreme task of the Korean people.

Our people have harmoniously lived in one and the same territory for 5,000 years as a homogeneous nation. But they, now torn apart in the north and south, cannot even write to each other. A mother in the north does not know her son in the south, and a brother in the south cannot see his younger brother in the north. Fathers and mothers leave this world calling the names of their beloved ones without seeing the day of reunification. In particular, the division brings immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon the south Korean people.

Such tragedy should be ended at once.

The desire of south Korean people who died singing the “song of reunification” will surely come true.

Ho Hang Jong



Murderer's "Charity"

It is said that Chon Du Hwan, homicide of south Korea, had inspections recently to see "how people live on." He shows "charity" to people in the streets at night.

Some days ago he went into a small tea-house in a back street and drank a bottle of liquor with a sidedish for which he paid several times as much as the price. Then, in a noodle house he had a meal and showed great "charity" on the hostess.

Two cleaners were also said to have been given favours in a street behind the Tongyang Broadcasting Station. A middle school-boy carrying newspapers was too shown "deep sympathy" by Chon Du Hwan who told him that he had once been a newsboy.

It is nothing but a clumsy trick of Chon Du Hwan to appear as "President from people", as "benevolent President" for the dissident people.

You can see easily the nature of a wild beast from him.

When starved, a wild beast pounces upon its prey it can lay its hands on—deers or

rabbits. But after it has its fill it pretends to be friendly to them.

When he coveted for power, he was ferocious and cruel next to none.

Even a wild beast who went hungry for ten days would not be so cruel as Chon Du Hwan.

Chon Du Hwan killed countless numbers of people mercilessly, brandishing his bayonet to lord it over south Korea. Among the victims were a seventy-year old man, young school children and an unborn baby.

Chon Du Hwan who rose to the throne of "President" on the corpses of people is now behaving like a tyrant carrying a sword in a world overgrown with mugworts.

But he can neither deceive nor appease people.

The vicious human butcher, who has no equal in the world for cruelty and brutality, tries to show himself as benefactor, favouring passengers with charity, but it reveals nothing but his black scheme to prolong his power with showy acts.

Rising School Expenses

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "Today in south Korea sons and daughters of the working people cannot study as they wish. If they want to study they must have much money. But they have no money to pay school expenses."

In the new school term of this year the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique sharply raised university and college students' tuitions 4 times, and boosted middle and high school impositions by an average of 26.4 per cent and the price of textbooks by 27 per cent.

There are over 100 kinds of school impositions such as "building expense of classrooms," "afterschool tuitions," "souvenir prices," "class upkeep" and what not. Unable to pay these, many students give up school halfway and tragedies are taking place daily among them.

A student needs as much as 15 million won to finish the course from primary school to college.

To earn that sum of money a worker who gets a monthly wage of 50,000 won has to work for 25 years.

It is clear that poor families that cannot even keep the pot boiling can never make such a huge sum of money.

Students deliver or sell newspapers, pick rags, shine shoes and even sell their blood but can never earn so much money to pay ever-rising school expenses.

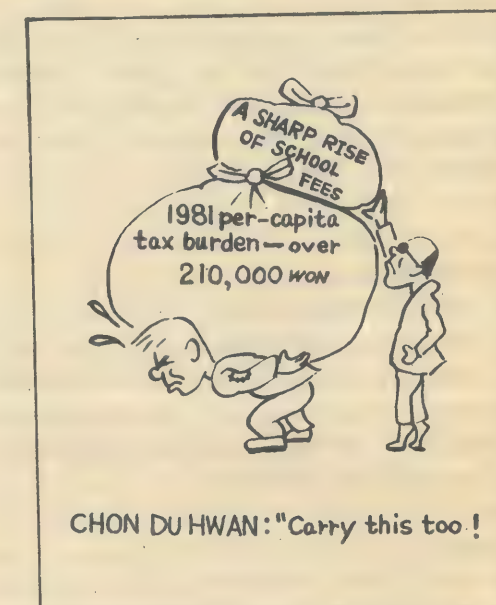
Today in south Korea more than one million children fail to attend schools, and after the

traitor Chon Du Hwan usurped "power" over 355,000 middle and high school students were expelled from their schools, unable to pay hiked school expenses.

The Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique who are hell-bent on oppression and plunder force students to pay much more money to schools to expel the progressive and patriotic students demanding democracy and national reunification and make money necessary for increasing repressive machines and for war preparations.

As long as they stay in "power" students cannot free themselves from the burden of increasing school expenses.

Searchlight (In South Korea)



Caricature (from the south Korean paper Hyokmyong Chonson)



Unity and Cooperation Is Urgent Task for Development of Non-Aligned Movement

The strengthening of the non-aligned movement is one of the most important demands of the present international political life.

The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement opposed to any form of domination and subjugation and supporting independence; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism. Only when this movement is expanded and developed can the imperialist policy of aggression and war be frustrated, world peace and security preserved and the sovereignty and national interests of the peoples of the new-emerging countries defended.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"The non-aligned countries should observe the principles of complete equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and strengthen unity and cooperation."** (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., p. 90.)

The strengthening of the non-aligned nations' unity and cooperation is our Party's consistent policy in the struggle for expanding and developing the non-aligned movement and facilitating the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Unity is the source of indestructible strength guaranteeing victory in all struggles.

The non-aligned countries have enormous human and material forces. If they closely unite they can decisively overpower all kinds of

dominating forces and successfully build a new independent world.

The strengthening of the non-aligned nations' unity is all the more imperative because the imperialists and other dominationists are working undisguisedly to divide and alienate the non-aligned countries from one another while intensifying their aggressive acts and scramble, in order to subordinate them again and place them under their control.

The imperialists fear the unity and joint struggle of the non-aligned nations most and are trying in every way to destroy their unity. They are seeking to fish in troubled waters by driving wedges between the non-aligned countries, sowing discord and pitting them against each other. In doing this they craftily take advantage of territorial, religious and tribal issues—aftermaths of colonial rule—and other delicate problems. As a result, a succession of disputes take place between non-aligned nations and in some parts of the world they develop into armed conflicts.

Unless the divisive and alienating moves of the imperialists are frustrated the non-aligned movement will suffer greatly from them. The non-aligned nations must counter the destroy-one-by-one strategy of the imperialists with the strategy of unity and foil it.

Without unity the non-aligned movement cannot exist nor can it discharge its historical mission. History shows that any political force devoid of unity cannot attain its goal and cea-

ses to exist in the end.

In order to strengthen unity the non-aligned countries should observe the principles of complete equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Complete equality and noninterference are the norm of conduct to be observed in the correlation between the non-aligned countries and the basis of their unity and cohesion.

Among the non-aligned nations there are large and small countries and old and new member states. However, they are all equal and independent members of the non-aligned movement and contribute jointly to the cause of anti-imperialism and independence. So non-aligned nations must neither claim or try to exercise a privilege within the movement nor criticize or meddle in what other members do.

The violation of the principles of equality and noninterference inevitably brings about the relations of domination and subordination between the member nations of the non-aligned movement and leads to conflict and showdown. The difference in social system, political view, religious belief and the level of economic development can in no way be a barrier to the unity of the non-aligned countries. If these countries attach prime importance to unity and strive patiently to subordinate everything to it for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence they can unite closely, transcending the difference. They should settle differences and disputes that arise between individual countries through negotiations by the parties concerned in keeping with their national interests and the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole, free from any interference from outside. In any case they should neither resort to arms nor lead disputes to military conflicts.

In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement the member nations should achieve strong political unity, closely cooperate with each other in the economic and technical spheres and help each other in ear-

nest.

The non-aligned countries have vast territories and rich natural resources as well as various good experiences and techniques they have acquired in the course of building a new life. If they exchange raw materials and techniques and, in particular, sincerely help and teach each other by exchanging their native technical personnel, they will be able to lay the solid foundation of an independent national economy and build a prosperous independent and sovereign state in a short time and make the non-aligned movement invincible.

What is important in economic cooperation is that those member nations which have already won independence and accumulated good experience and potential in the building of a new society support other member nations which have just started to build a new life and are waging a hard struggle to defend national independence from the imperialists and develop their economy.

The non-aligned and other developing countries have many problems to be solved at once—the food-agricultural problem, the exploitation of natural resources, the training of native technical personnel, etc. If they strengthen cooperation on the basis of mutual accommodation, solidarity and mutual aid on the principle of collective self-reliance they can settle these problems successfully.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's policy of strengthening unity and cooperation on the principles of complete equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs shows the right way to overcome difficulties in the way of the non-aligned movement and mightily promote this movement.

Our people will, as ever, closely unite and cooperate with the peoples of the non-aligned countries and strive to build a new, peaceful, prosperous and independent world free from all forms of domination and subjugation.

Han Tae Sop

Tri-Continental Peoples Use Natural Resources Effectively

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The developing countries of the third world must not only protect their resources from the imperialists' plunder but also actively exploit and effectively utilize their rich resources for national prosperity and progress and for the betterment of the people's lives."

The new-emerging countries of the three continents have become legitimate masters of the natural resources which were plundered by the imperialists and exploit and effectively utilize them for national prosperity and the betterment of the people's lives.

Nepal, rich in forest resources, adopted a law to protect and exploit them well.

According to the law the rich forest resources are effectively used for the building of the national industry.

Democratic Yemen conducted a mass prospecting movement for useful minerals over wide areas of the country and discovered iron, copper, coal and other underground resources in recent years and started to exploit them.

Guinea, known as the "treasure house" of western Africa, invests over a half of the state budgetary expenditure in the mining industry for its development.

It produces hundreds of thousands of tons of alumina, bauxite and copper every year and effectively use them for the development of the national economy.

State companies play a big role in exploiting and utilizing the natural resources of the new-emerging countries. Many countries establish state companies to exploit and use

natural resources.

The Congo set up state felling and electric companies and is raising their role.

Democratic Yemen, Nicaragua and many other countries established state companies in keeping with their specific conditions and are strengthening their material and technical foundations.

Many new-emerging countries found new natural resources and increased their production and are taking measures to process them.

Bangladesh is developing the processing of jute and tea which are mass-produced. The jute processing plant is producing jute goods of high quality. In recent years a jute textile mill with hundreds of looms was built and started operation. This country is also modernizing the tea processing mill.

Malaysia is developing the processing of rubber and palm oil.

Over 10 rubber processing factories and more than 20 palm oil factories are producing lots of raw rubber and palm oil every year.

Algeria, Nigeria, Venezuela and other countries are developing the oil industry; and many countries are building and developing the national industry relying on their domestic resources.

The peoples of the new-emerging countries will attain greater successes in their efforts to end imperialist exploitation and plunder, build the national economy relying on their natural wealth and create a new life.

Chang Bong Su

Botswana Advances

This month the people of Botswana celebrate the 15th anniversary of their country's independence amid the struggle to create a new life.

On this occasion our people send warm congratulations to them.

Through a long struggle against colonialism and racism they won national independence on September 30, 1966 and proclaimed their Republic.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"At present the third world peoples are actively endeavouring for their complete economic liberation, at the same time consolidating the political independence of their countries they have already achieved."

Since national independence the people of Botswana have made many achievements in their efforts to build a new society.

In order to develop the national economy the government pays primary attention to strengthening the national sector of the economy. It nationalized many enterprises, and last year the national sector was over 50 per cent of the economy.

The government is developing the mining industry. Copper, nickel, coal and diamond contribute to the economic development of the country.

Animal husbandry is the leading economic branch of the country.

The people of Botswana are striving to improve breeding stock while setting up anti-epidemic stations, veterinarian training centres and quarantines, in order to develop animal husbandry.

Calling upon the people to be self-sufficient in food, the government is expanding the cul-

tivated land and building irrigation facilities and actively introducing advanced farming methods. In 1980 the people of this country planted crops in 286,000 hectares of lands, over 100,000 hectares more than in 1979.

Leavers of the Gaberones Secondary School went into the countryside January this year in response to the appeal of the President to consolidate their school-acquired knowledge and contribute to agricultural development.

Education and culture are making great progress.

Schools and pupils are increasing and last February the national news agency was established and is functioning splendidly.

Under a plan to render water service to the countryside the government invested 12,000,000 dollars and is pushing it forward at 120 villages.

Externally it follows the policy of non-alignment and actively supports the struggle of the southern African people against racism for freedom and independence.

The government and people of Botswana express support and sympathy for the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Botswana in November 1974 marked a milestone in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

Our people wish the people of Botswana greater success in their struggle for national prosperity.

Kang Jin Hyok

South Korean Puppets—Heinous Enemy of New-Emerging Nations

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean puppets are unable and unfit to join the third world."

As is well known to the world, south Korea is the United States' colony and its "regime" is the US imperialists' faithful puppet and tool of aggression.

The south Korean puppets are the heinous enemy of the peoples of the new-emerging countries. Historically they have desperately opposed those peoples in cohort with such international reactionaries as the Zionists and the South African racists and such homicidal dictators as Somoza and Pahlavi.

Though, they brazen-facedly pretend to be "friends" of the peoples of the new-emerging countries.

Their true colours as the heinous enemy of those peoples are fully revealed by the fact that they have historically sided with the Zionists in opposing the Arab peoples.

During the second Middle East war in 1956 they plotted to send "volunteers" to the Zionists and established "diplomatic relations" with Israel and formed a "friendship society" with them in disregard of fair public opinion, heaping all sorts of slanders on the Arab peoples. On the eve of the third Middle East war they actively helped the Zionists in war preparations against the Arab peoples, frequently exchanging "military missions."

During the third Middle East war in 1967 they spoke highly of the aggressive occupa-

tion of Arab territories by the Zionists and slurred the Arab peoples, saying: "If they don't want to taste bitter dregs the Arabs must completely change their policy towards Israel." Shortly after, they invited an Israeli military delegation to Seoul to "decorate" them.

During the fourth Middle East war in October 1973 they undisguisedly sent many pilots to fight for the Zionists in the war of aggression against the Arabs saying that the Arabs started the war first. They keep such close relations today too.

After installing himself in puppet "Presidency" the butcher and traitor Chon Du Hwan received the first "credentials" from the Israeli "ambassador" and promised "genuine cooperation." This meant that they would, as ever, help the Zionists in opposing the Arabs.

The south Korean puppets actively helped the racists in opposing the national-liberation struggle of the African peoples.

They sent "military advisers" to the white racists for the bloody war against the Zimbabwian people and backed in every way the South African racists condemned by the world people, carrying on black trade with them. They also exchange "friendship missions" with them frequently.

They actively supported the fascist dictators and butchers to save them from ruin.

It is already known to the world that they sent combatants and "military advisers" to South Viet Nam and the Somoza dictatorship.

All this shows that the south Korean puppets are the enemy of the peoples of the new-emerging countries and the justice- and progress-loving people of the world.

That is why the peoples of the new-emerging countries strongly denounce and condemn their dirty crimes.

In these years Togo, Benin, Seychelles, Rwanda, Grenada and other countries severed diplomatic relations with the puppet

clique and recently Iran abrogated the fishery agreement with south Korea and forced its fishing boats out of her territorial waters.

With no amount of desperate efforts can the south Korean puppets ever escape their lot as an international orphan and conceal their dirty colours as the heinous enemy of the peoples of the new-emerging countries.

Chon Guk Nam

Different Aspects of South Korea

Dollar-Begging Puppet Clique

The puppet financial minister of south Korea is reported to have begged for dollars again at a recent international conference held in the United States.

He begged the foreign monopoly plutocrats present at it to make especially large investment of capital in south Korea as their economic situation is very difficult.

The Chon Du Hwan puppet clique, pressed by foreign countries for the payment of huge debts, are at a loss what to do.

Even according to their announcement, south Korea owes 34,000 million dollars to foreign countries and should pay 2,400 million dollars within this year.

The puppet clique beg their masters for dol-

lars to overcome their foreign currency famine. But this can never help them.

Dangerous Classrooms— Over 10,000

School buildings in south Korea are now in dangerous conditions and students feel constant suspense.

The primary school buildings are in worst conditions and over 7,900 classrooms are ramshackle.

More than 2,800 classrooms need urgent large repairs and over 650 classrooms of middle schools are 25-40 years old.

This is due to the neglect of improvement of educational facilities by the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique who are intensifying campus suppression and plunder.

Second Fiddler (3)

By Rim Byong Sun



The theatre was filled to capacity.

Hyon U went to the cloakroom to leave his cap and turned towards the central hall where his friend was waiting for him. Then he saw the friend talking with a man, beside a marble column. It was the violinist. He was in a black suit and his face was a trifle made up, so looked much younger than otherwise. His grizzled hair was combed back neatly and glistened in the brilliance of chandeliers.

Hyon U and his wife went to their seats and sat down. The performance was going to begin as the players were already tuning.

The humming of the audience gradually abated, then a dead silence. Some late-comers tiptoed through the aisles to their seats.

The vacant seat next to his was for the friend. He leaned back in his chair and began to reflect about the violinist. His memories running to the previous concerts, he called for the images of soloists but they were blurred. He was trying to identify the old violinist

on a gorgeous stage.

"What are you musing?" His friend came to his seat and, touching him on the elbow, awoke him from the reverie.

A bell rang drawlingly for the second time, the lights of dazzling chandeliers died out slowly and the introducer appeared in a spotlight.

The programme proceeded amid deafening applause and the performances captivated the hearts of the crowd. All blended into one. Stirrs arose every time popular stars appeared on the stage. But it was the old violinist whom Hyon U and his wife were impatiently awaiting to see. It was, though, not likely that he would appear. As time passed they grew even more impatient, hope diminishing.

After a break, the second half of the programme began. The light went out, the curtain rose without a sound and there appeared, against the sky-blue backdrop, members of a grand orchestra on the spacious stage. The

last number was a violin concerto. Hyon U's wife who had been watching the stage without a word till that time, turned to him raising her long eyelashes and smiled expectantly. Came the moment they had impatiently awaited. He glanced around the stage. The introducer came on to the stage and announced the name of the soloist and his recital. Then his friend in the next seat whispered to Hyon U in a hectic tone; "It's my son to give a recital."

"What?" He asked in astonishment. Soon a young soloist gaily stepped on to the stage. Slender and tall, the soloist had eyes alive with intelligence, the hair lightly waved down and the oval face resembling his father.... No doubt, he was the son of his friend, whom he had seen as a child. The audience sent a hearty applause to the soloist who was far younger than they had expected. Hyon U's wife was also clapping her hands, viewing the soloist in admiration.

However, Hyon U's glance was still groping across the stage. He could hardly find out the familiar face among many fiddlers sitting in rows. His eyes searched from the first row to the second, studying one face after another, then halted at a point. There was he! The old player who sat composedly among second fiddlers, his eyes downcast, as if musing something deeply with his violin placed erect on the knee. He was the old, vigorous musician whose shadow was seen on the window every night. Eyeing him Hyon U felt his heart becoming full, though he knew not why.

A young soloist and an old fiddler—what a curious playing of fate! But the next moment Hyon U's thought raced to his friend who had just been chatting with old fiddler in the hall....

It had been a snowy night of a New Year

Day eight years before. He called on this friend at invitation and talked of their old days in the army. Then he heard someone playing the violin in the opposite room.

"Who's playing?" he asked, looking out through the door.

"My son. Seems he's become mad on the violin recently."

"Wonderful! I suppose he has a gift, hasn't he?"

It was clear from the sound that the boy's tone was somewhat mature and his rhythm dynamic for a beginner.

"Who can know it? His guide is rather zest, so I let him have a go." The father took out a pack of "Sasum" and lit a cigarette. He seemed little interested in such a matter.

The violin sounded again. But from time to time the melody broke off or went out of tune. Yet the playing was admirably skilful for a boy of fourteen.

Hyon U slipped out to the corridor and looked into the opposite room. A little boy, standing on a kid's low desk, was playing violin and in front of him stood the guide, with no coat on, adjusting the other's pose.

His bowing broke off and resumed time and again. Sweats stood on his forehead, a wisp of wet forelocks stuck together.

The etude was practised again and again. The teacher produced a towel for the boy to wipe off the sweats, whispered briefly in the boy's ears and showed for himself the right pose and bowing.

The good-natured guide's black eyebrows, which looked as if penciled, were of impression.

That night the three men had a good time around a table. The host urged rapid rounds

of cups, drinking, eating and talking liberally.

"Eh, they say you became a prospector. Is it true? I'm a layman but I think you are destined to write lines."

Hyon U felt his face blushing but answered with a unconcerned grin. "The country counts on each footstep of our prospectors who are to find its treasures. The rucksacks on our back are the storage of treasure. You see?"

"Ha! ha!" the host chuckled. "A big talk.... But you are to write verses all the same. People remember poets but don't care about the name of prospector like you. Teacher Jong Su, how do you think?"

The tutor put out his cigarette and said smiling faintly, "How,... Poet and prospector, either of them okay. Prospectors are not known but many mines open in the wake of their footsteps and prosperity comes to the country. There are many who aren't conspicuous in our life but do something big for society. They have the joy of service to the community, so find a pride in it," the man regarded the host, his thoughtful eyes alive with goodness....

Here his recollection was interrupted because the concert started. The soft prelude of the concerto flowed into the stillness. Calm melody progressed with a crescendo, carrying the listeners to a world of longing and anguish. Music develops. Then a delicately beautiful tone of the soloist rings out in a profusion of unique colour, the accompanying tormenting sounds muffle the solo in the fiery nostalgia for the robbed homeland.

Hyon U was watching all along Sin Jong Su, the old violinist in the back row among dozens of fiddlers. The violinist appeared lost deeply in a world of music, his soul committed to the melody. Flashed across Hyon U's mind the image of that violinist who captivated the hearts of people in his block every

night.

Was it for this moment that he had toiled that hard? The part of melody he was playing was short and supplementary, but he had made such an effort solely for the young soloist. He was bowing, all absorbedly.

Hyon U's eyes grew misty.

The music gradually whirls into the eruption of the people's wrath. The solo's appealing is responded and music reaches its climax. Then it calms down, adding a depth of feeling to the melody. The inner world of music longing for the liberated homeland disappears in a long, thoughtful refrain.

The hushed auditorium burst into deafening applause and cheers. Some, unable to contain themselves, rose to their feet waving hands, others hurried up to the stage with flower bunches.

Hyon U stood up, too. The young soloist was showered by bouquets. He answered the audience, lifting his hand high and then passed his nosegay on to the conductor standing by him.

Amid wild applause, all was enraptured. Orchestra members too rose and warmly congratulated the young soloist. Smiling Sin Jong Su the old violinist in the back row was among them.

"A great success!" whispered Hyon U's wife, viewing admirably the young star. But Hyon U, as if uninterested in her remark, was eyeing all along the back row on the stage. Now his wife's glance followed him towards the old violinist. Her clapping hands dropped.

The violinist, excited himself, was waving his hand overhead.

Hyon U was gazing abstractedly the violinist for a while, then suddenly cast down

his eyes. He felt a pang of pain. Till now he had thought he alone sacrificed personal honour for society. This wrong idea, he realized now, had kept him from seeing the lofty spirit of the violinist and the sublime minds of many people around him. Hyon U was in torment. Tears welled in his eyes riveted on the old man who was still waving the hand.

The performance over, he was returning home. It was a ten minutes' distance by bus. But he wished to walk with wife, knowing not why. He walked under street trees, lost in his own thought. Still now his mind's eye was gazing a man he had just seen—not the young soloist hailed with bouquets by people but the old fiddler who was nobler though he stood with no flower bunches in the hidden back row.

There it is, something most beautiful which can be seen only in a man who devotes his all—wisdom, energies and even honour—to the young, to the bright future.

He crossed the Sinso bridge, under which the water was rippling with the reflection of street lamps, and entered his block yard where his apartment house came in sight.

His wife who had been walking in silence stopped short. As usual the music of concerto

was wafting from the window. The old violinist seemed to have come home by bus before them.

"How strenuous he is! I wonder, where does his zest come from?!" she murmured.

Hyon U said nothing. He knew well he needn't answer. In fact, she was aware that that kind of zest never came out of lust for individual fame. Zest for individual fame has a limit in itself, but the one for the better morrow of society and the country knows no limit or bound, he thought. But his "reason," he reflected, had been as cold as dead heart. Because of that cold "reason" his zeal cooled down from time to time keeping him off the spiritual height a man could attain and he always wandered beneath it. He realized now.

Unassuming people striving for the better morrow of the country! He wished to live like them, always at his revolutionary post. Like the stars twinkling in the sky.

The violin sounded without letup. It played theme melody, then a part of the prelude, yet the sound echoed all night as if knowing no end.

— The End —



DO YOU KNOW?

Folk Dance of Our Country

Our ancestors created a brilliant national culture from ancient times. In the course they left fine folk dances to posterity. They created dances and enjoyed them themselves to make their work pleasant and their life optimistic. So our folk dances are rich in variety, from simple rhythmical movements to definite forms of dances and group dances.

The folk dances concentrically reflect the life sentiments of local people. They have their own specific features and varied forms.

Our folk dances using instruments are *changgo* (hourglass-shaped drum) dance, *puk* (drum) dance, *sangmo* (decorative tassel) dance, *tal* (mask) dance, *kal* (sword) dance, *hwal* (bow) dance, *pangul* (bell) dance, *pada* (fishing) dance, etc.

Besides, there are also peasants' music dance in rural areas, *pongjuk* (good haul) dance in fishing villages and game dance in mountain areas. The dances reflecting our people's working life have strong local colour and popular and class character.

The peasants' music dance was developed by peasants everywhere to help one another in their field work and raise work efficiency, so their rhythm and forms were popular. Folk dances danced by people on festive days reflected their desire to live harmoniously.

Pangul (bell) dance popular in the west coastal areas was danced to encourage warriors going to battlefield, *kanggangsullae*

was danced by our hard-working women in the east coastal areas waiting for their husbands to come home from the battle with the invaders. They had a resolution to defend their homeland themselves if their husbands fell.

The mask dance which was popular everywhere was danced by people to disclose and denounce the misdeeds of the ruling classes and exploiters.

In our country today culture and arts are in full bloom. According to the Juche-oriented literary and art policy of the great leader and the glorious Party folk dances are actively unearthed and excellent folk dances agreeable to the modern aesthetic sense of our people are staged widely.



Sambang Spa

Our lovely land abounds in spas which are effectively used for promoting the working people's health.

The Sambang Spa in Sepo County, Kangwon Province, is a famous carbonic spa. It contains 1,017 milligrammes of mineral substances per litre and 3,256 milligrammes of free

carbonic acid.

It also includes hydrosulphate and hydro-carbonic, natrium, calcium and other basic ionic compositions.

The spa is good specially for gastroenteritis, hepatitis, nephritis and troubles in metabolism.





NEWS

Hot Water Led into Reservoir

Recently the working people in Pyongyang finished a huge project to lead hot water from the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant into the Sogam Reservoir through the Potong River. This was a difficult and huge nature-remaking work which required cutting waterways tens of kilometres long, removing a large amount of earth and building many-stage pumping stations, big dammed pools and many structures.

But they completed the project on schedule by making bold technical innovations and introducing rational work methods.

As a result, the cooperative farms along the river came to use the irrigation water more effectively and the water level of the river rose and the riverscape got more beautiful.

Our Gymnast Li Chol Hon Comes First in Individual Total at 11th International Gymnastics Tournament "Gold Sand"

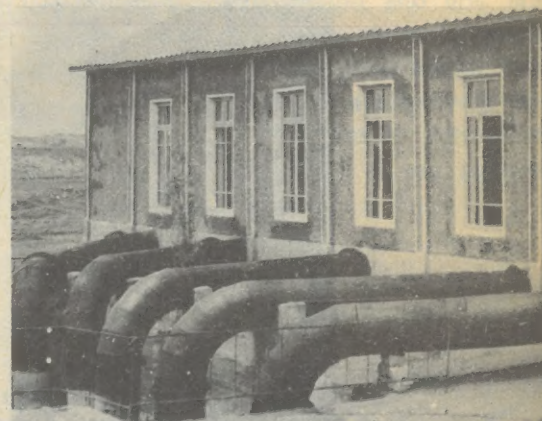
Our gymnast Li Chol Hon gained good results at the 11th International Gymnastics Tournament "Gold Sand" which was held recently in Varna, Bulgaria.

He won two gold medals in the free-stand-

ing and vaulting horse and two silver medals in the parallel bar and running through-vault. Thus he came first in the individual total at the tournament and won a gold medal.

At the tournament he and coach Kim Jung Gi received special prizes.

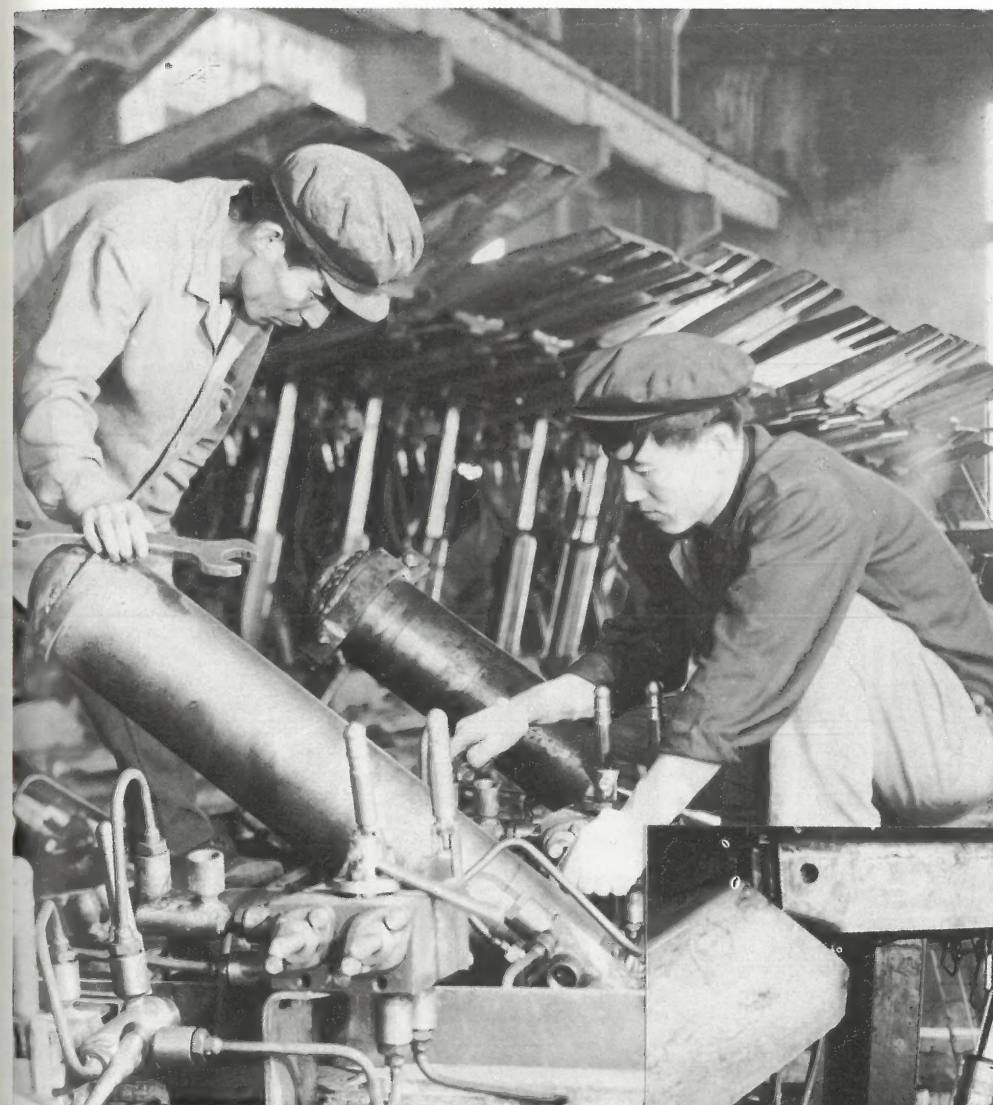
The tournament attracted many excellent gymnasts from 21 countries including the DPRK, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Poland, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Britain and United States.



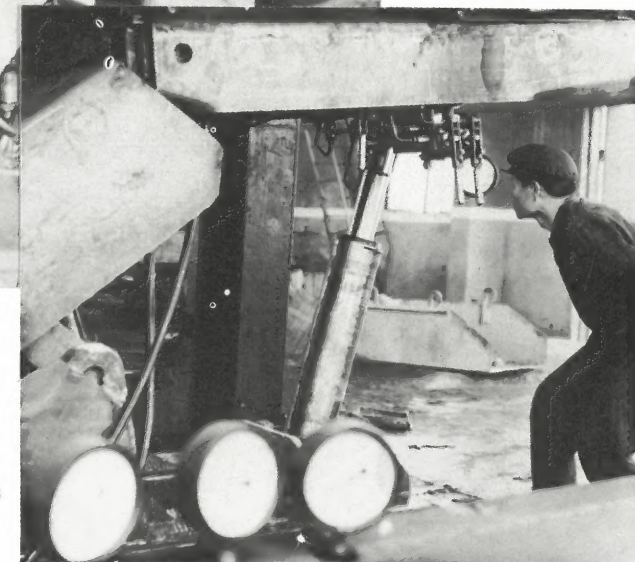
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Producers of Coal-Mining Machines

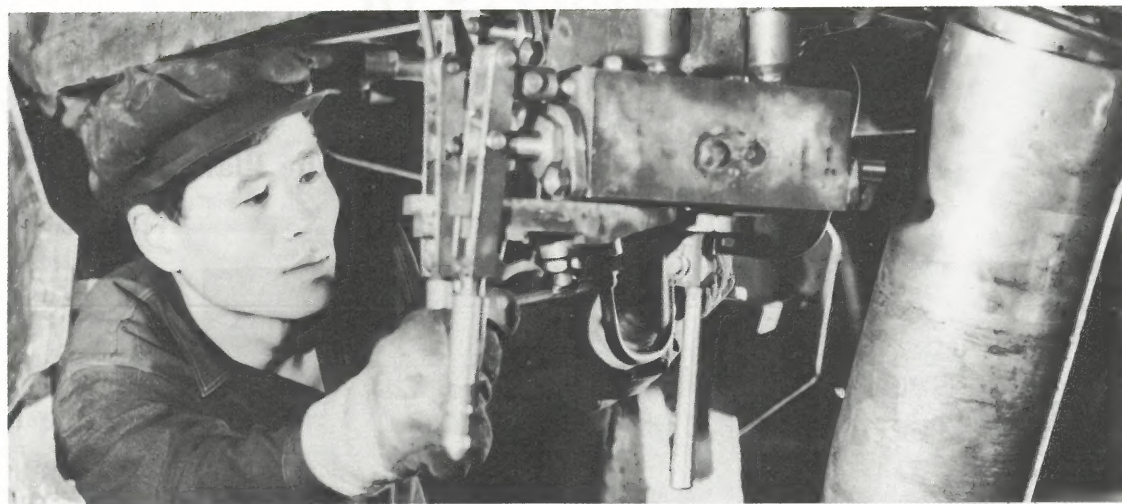
(At the Pyongyang Coal-Mining Machine Plant)



Assemblers ensure both speed and quality

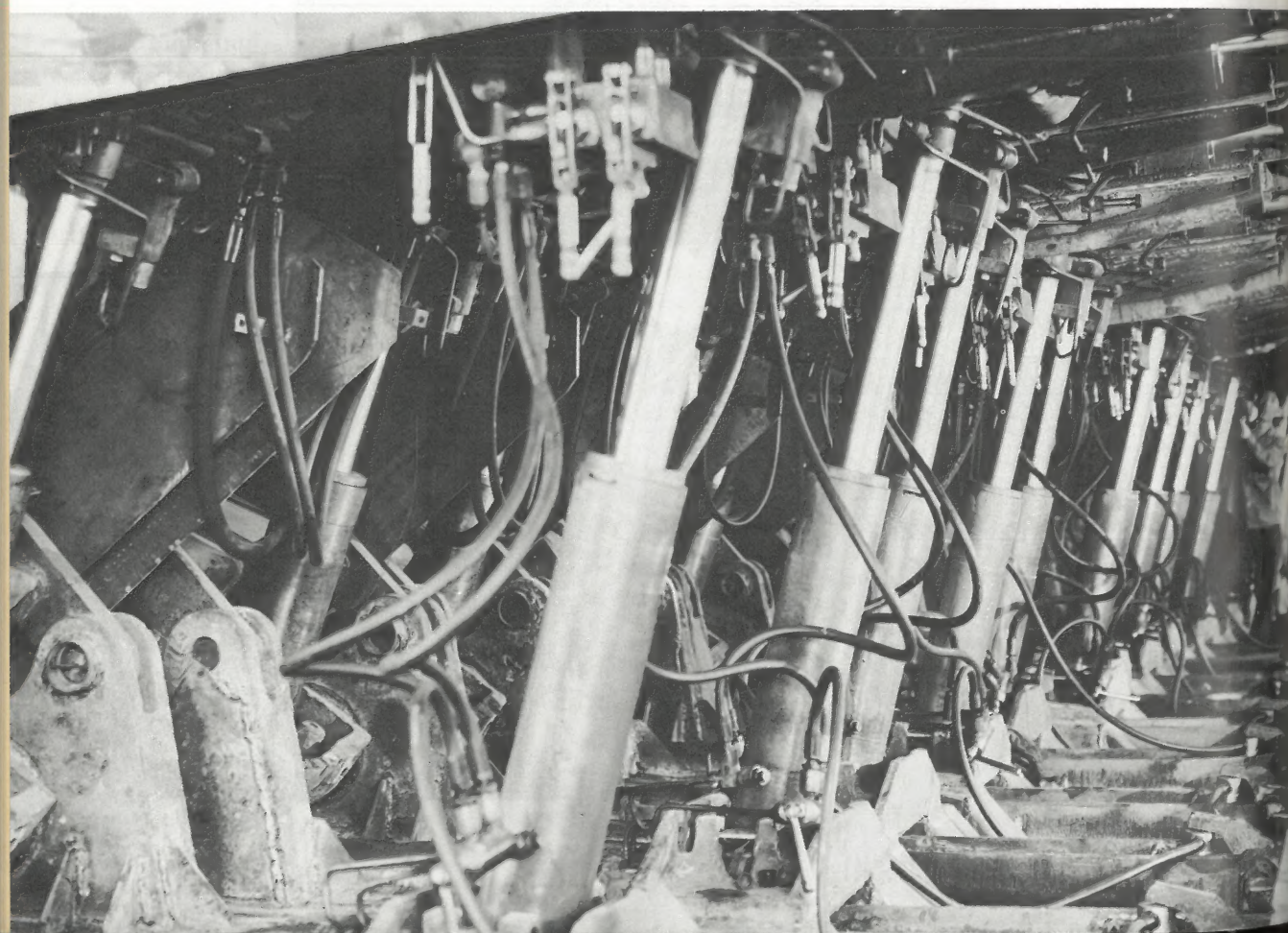


Tense moment of a pressure test



Responsible checkup

Welcome hydraulic pillars



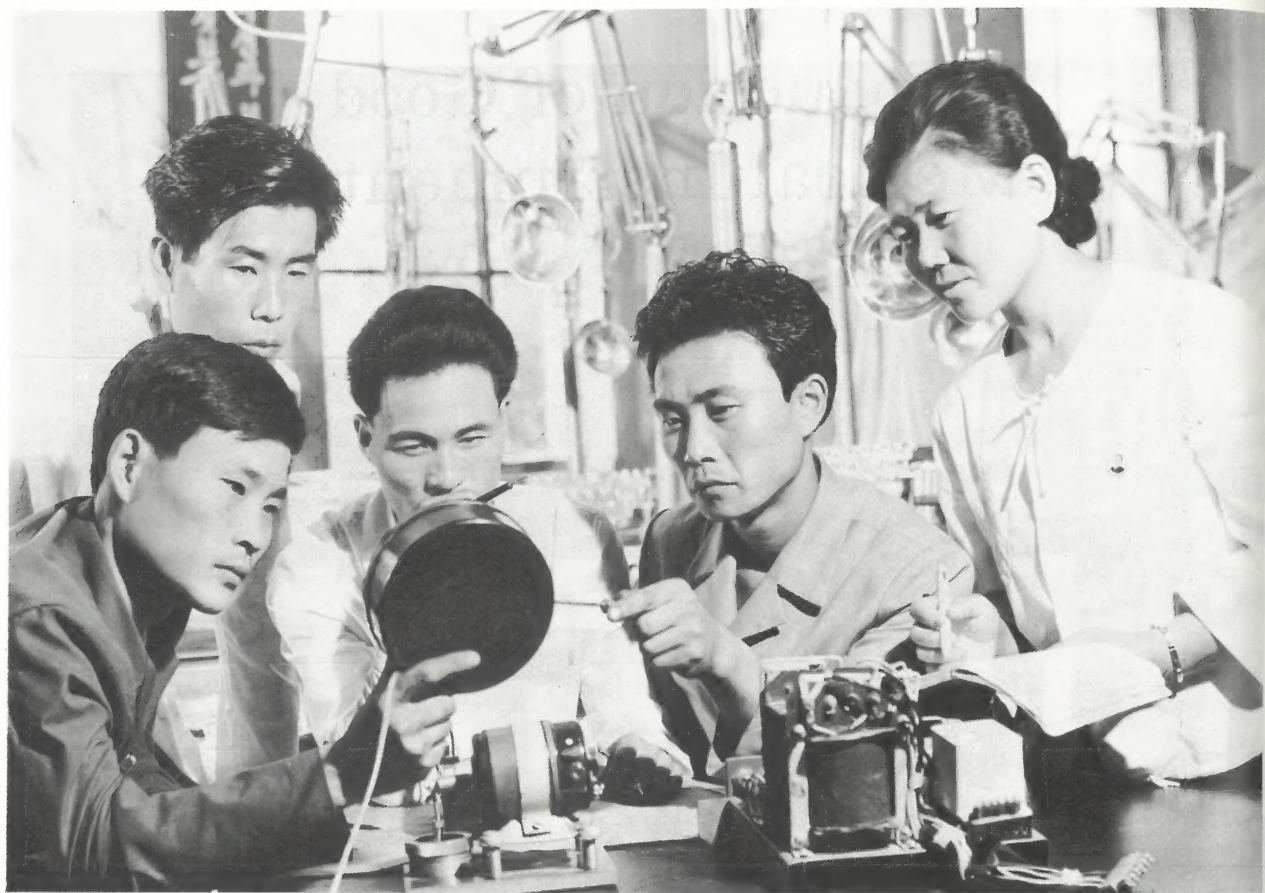
Production of Good Medical Instruments



Part of a modern assembly shop

Skilled worker and newcomers





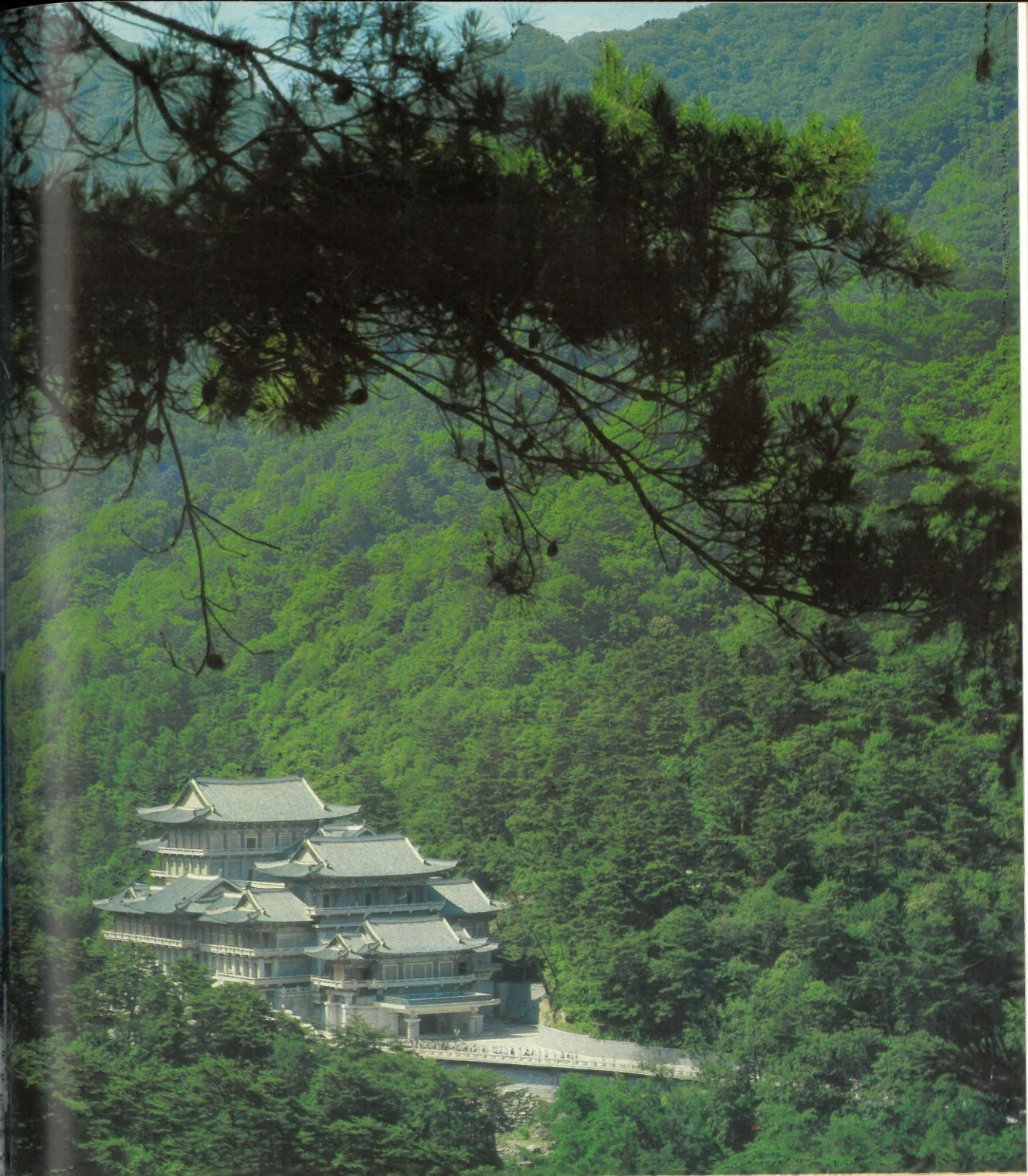
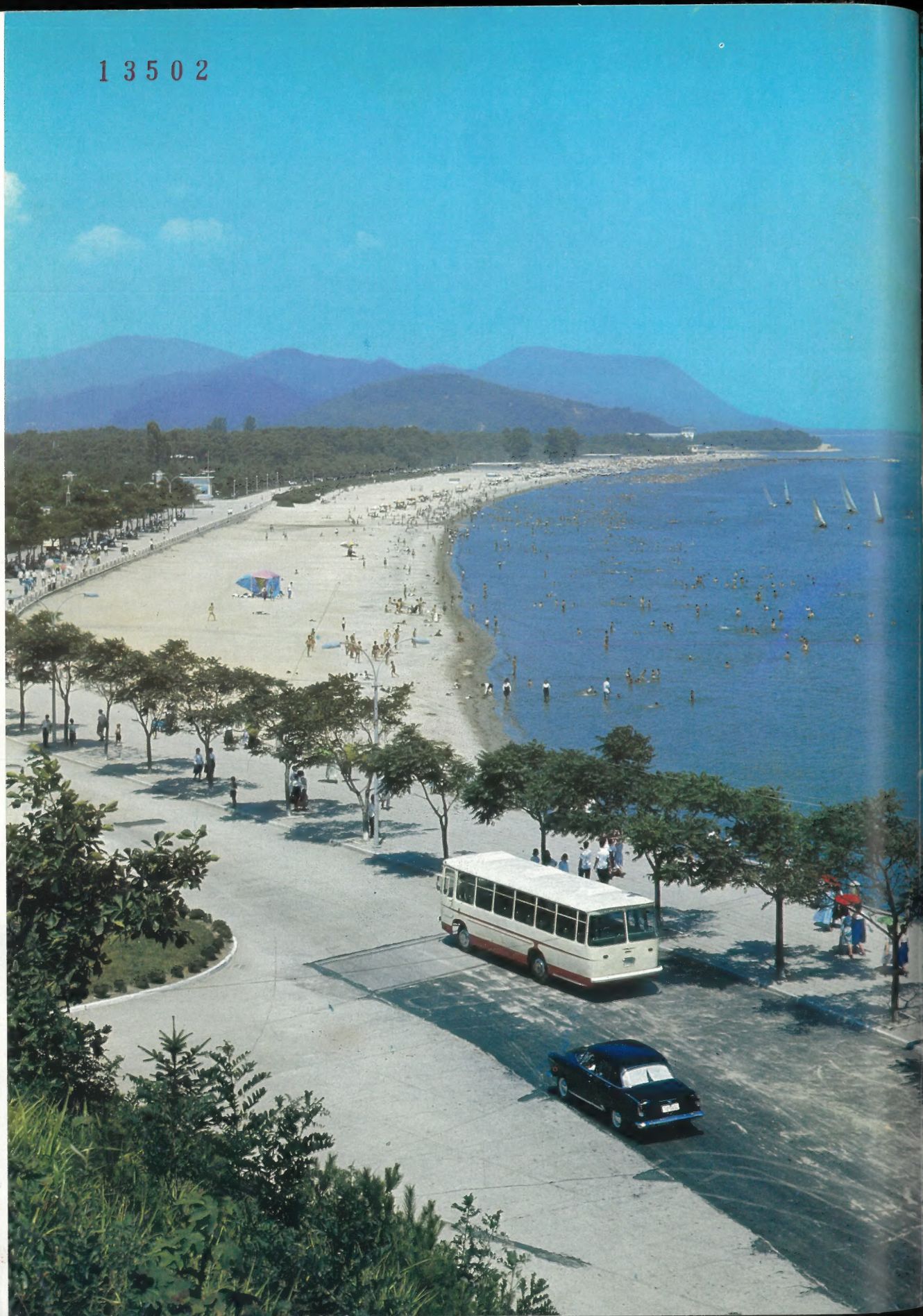
Earnest technical consultation



Checkup is an essential process



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Korea Today

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